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Allies Open Offensive in Yugoslavia; Drive on Siegfried Line Gains Power; Nazis Face Crucial Test on Vistula

Nazis have fortified lines in east while Soviet prepared for new thrust.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Judging from all present indications, Russia's armies on the main Polish front have completed their August pause for regrouping and bringing up supply lines over the 400 miles they took in the great July offensive.

Since Sept. 3 they have been attacking just to the north of Warsaw in what is presumably the major effort of the autumn campaign to break through Germany's new Vistula Line and open the way for a decisive advance to the German frontiers in the East.

Thus the effort to reach the final decision in the war against Germany has been undertaken in the East just as the western Allies close in on the Siegfried Line in the West.

It coincides with a more spectacular Russian advance westward through the Danubian plain of lower Romania which already has netted the first actual penetration of the German fortress line at the lower lip of the Carpathians, but which is to be regarded as a peripheral operation of important but secondary significance.

Bulgaria Receives Jolt

This companion piece in the south also has sealed the collapse of Germany's southern satellite structure and jolted Bulgaria out of its rosy dream that it would have its war on Germany's side and emerge unscathed. It took just seven hours for the Bulgarian Government to realize that war is a serious matter and that Russia means business when it says it wants Germany defeated.

As a result, the residual German garrisons in Greece and lower Yugoslavia probably can be checked off the rolls. Few if any will make their way back to the Reich before surrender day.

Yet what is important today is not this happy and rapid conclusion of the Balkan phase of the war, but the issue on the Narew River just above Warsaw where the real decision will be reached.

It is not likely to be a swift or easy decision. Germany has put major strength into that line and both German and Russian communiqués confirm the intensity of German resistance. They have

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Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

The End of the Road

This German general, captured in Northern France during the rapid advance of an American armored unit, sits dejectedly on side of jeep while quizzical American M. P.'s look on.

Battle for France won when Mortain Nazis were outwitted by American thrust.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and former representative of this paper in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 7—Now that Allied armies are at frontiers of Germany, it is possible for the first time to draw a brief picture of the campaign in France in perspective.

The great mobile battle, which began with the American offensive at St. Lô on July 25 and still is going on without stop, really was decided at Mortain, when the Americans turned the German flank and began the race which has taken them to the German border.

The story is one of the most remarkable chapters in military history. After the initial breakthrough in the St. Lô sector, achieved with the aid of heavy tactical bombing by the Allied air forces, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's armored forces rushed through the gap at Avranches. Part of this army swept through Brittany, seizing rail communications and bottling up the Germans in Brest, Lorient, and St. Nazaire.

Nazi Counterattack

The remainder turned east and almost immediately met a powerful counterattack by four, five, or perhaps even six panzer divisions in the region around Mortain. The Germans went all out to cut through the American salient there, obviously hoping to pierce it and seal off the Normandy peninsula once more.

It was a crucial moment. The American commanders had to decide quickly what to do. Then it was found that the German commander had left his left flank at Mortain completely open—no doubt because he underestimated the strength of the American forces which had been brought through the Avranches gap and was confident his counterattack would succeed.

The decision was taken to follow a bold course.

Nazi Flank Turned

The American line at Mortain was reinforced with one division, and after waiting 24 hours to see if it would hold, four armored divisions were thrown around the German flank toward Laval and Lemans with orders to head directly north from the latter town.

German forces involved were destroyed or captured. The result was that the Americans were free to move north to Argentan and help the British close the Falaise gap. At the same time, other forces of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., pushed on to Chartres and beyond.

It was the destruction of effective enemy forces, first at Mortain and later in the Falaise pocket and in subsequent fighting at Elbeuf and the lower Seine area, that made it possible for General Patton's army to carry on successfully its rush eastward to Paris and beyond.

Three Courses Open

Having got across the Seine River both northwest and southeast of Paris, the Allies then had

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Russians prepare for costly battle at Warsaw—Canadian push imperils Dunkerque.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied "land, sea, and air forces" and Marshal Tito's Partisan Army have opened a combined offensive in Yugoslavia to cut off all German escape routes from the Balkans.

This development in the rapidly changing Balkan scene came as Russian troops ferried across the Danube from Romania to within 90 miles of Belgrade. There are unconfirmed reports that the Russians already have made contact with Marshal Tito's men.

There is also an unconfirmed German dispatch that the Russians have made a two-day march across Bulgaria to the Greek border.

General Wilson's headquarters in Rome announced the new offensive in Yugoslavia, but did not make clear whether the Allied "land forces" to which it alluded had crossed the Adriatic from Italy.

Meanwhile, the Allied offensive in the West is gaining momentum for the blows that will carry it through the Siegfried Line, and Russians in the Warsaw region are making encouraging progress in what is described as the bitterest and costliest battle since Stalingrad.

Here is the situation in the West:

General Patton's American Third Army is consolidating its bridgehead across the Moselle River in the face of the stiffest resistance the Germans have shown since the earliest days of the Normandy fighting, and have inched into the outskirts of Metz and Nancy.

In Belgium, General Hodges' American First Army, extending a flank north of Namur, has reached Jodoignes, halfway between Namur and Leuven Louvain), and is driving the Germans before it on a 40-mile front through the Ardennes Forest toward the northern tip of Luxemburg.

To the west, a Polish division has captured Ypres, and Canadian troops, with spearheads already on both sides of Calais, have advanced to within seven miles west and southwest of Dunkerque.

There is no further word regarding the progress of the British Second Army in Holland.

Reports that American advance guards had captured Aachen and Saarbrucken inside Germany now appear definitely to have been premature.

In southern France, official dispatches put Allied vanguards near Dijon in Burgundy and in the Doubs Valley adjacent to Switzerland. A radio dispatch from Rome says General Patch's men have succeeded in making contact with General Patton's forces at an undisclosed point near the German frontier, but this has not been confirmed.

Meanwhile, two Soviet armies are pressing an attack on a 35-mile front along the Narew River and on the eastern approaches to Warsaw against at least four of Hitler's remaining panzer divisions. In capturing the fortress of Ostroleka yesterday, the Russians smashed one of the key points in the German defenses and advanced to within 23 miles of East Prussia. If the Russians can continue to gain, Warsaw will be outflanked and the entire German line across Poland will be in grave danger of cracking.

In Italy, American troops have captured Prato and Lucca to push the Nazis back to within 10 miles of the main Gothic Line defenses.

Western Front:

The American First and Third Armies hammered eastward on two broad fronts toward Germany, heading for the Siegfried Line,

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Tour Agents Kept Busy; Soviet Mine Feat Hailed; Cartel Held Aid to Nazis

The World's Day—September 7, 1944

Boston: New Englanders Flock to N. Y. City

Boston tourist agents report one of the busiest summers in their history with the No. 1 vacation attraction for New Englanders still New York City. [Page 4.]

Barrels of the rocket launchers installed on U. S. planes fighting in the Northern France campaign are made from a specially-treated paper plastic, it was disclosed in Pittsfield today. [Page 2.]

New England Schools' contribution to preinduction training was termed magnificent by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding officer of the First Service Command at the opening meeting of a two-day conference of educators at Fort Devens today. [Page 5.]

Episcopal clergyman commends organized labor, especially the Congress of Industrial Organizations, for being as successful as any similar group in the country in combating anti-Semitism. [Page 2.]

Europe: Moscow Hails Reopening of Coal Mines

Reopening of Russia's coal mines and steel mills in the Donbas region, the Soviet "Pittsburgh" which was liberated a year ago, was hailed in Moscow as a triumph of Soviet engineers in the battle of rehabilitation.

Hitler has called an urgent meeting of all his party chiefs to discuss the war's present crisis, BBC reported.

Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, newly appointed General Secretary of the Yugoslav Foreign office, has arrived in Cairo where he has taken up his duties as Yugoslav Minister for Italy and the Near East.

Czechoslovak Finance Minister Ladislav Feierabend, who represented his country at the Bretton Woods, N. H., Monetary Conference, is arranging with the United States Government for credits to be extended to Czechoslovakia, the Overseas News Agency said.

In Naples, the National Council of the Socialist party has pledged itself to combat "with revolutionary violence" any attempt of Italian monarchist or reactionary elements to re-establish themselves by force.

Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, has arrived at the German island of Mainau in Lake Constance, five miles from the Swiss frontier, according to the Swiss newspaper Der Bund.

Washington: German-American Cartel Attacked

A secret prewar cartel agreement between Germany's Carl Zeiss optical firm and the United States' Bausch & Lomb was used to sabotage the Versailles Treaty, according to a charge by Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge before the Senate Kilgore Committee on War Mobilization. [Page 3.]

The Senate Public Lands Committee approved a bill to credit up to two years' military or naval service against the time a veteran would have to work a homestead in getting a patent on the property.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes will speak on issues of the 1944 political campaign next Tuesday night in an address to be radiocast from the annual convention of the C. I. O. United Auto Workers at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Secretary of State Hull charged there is a Fascist movement in the Western Hemisphere and that its headquarters is in Argentina. [Page 17.]

Preliminary spadework on military occupation of Germany is accelerating, with President Roosevelt giving it direct attention in connection with the impending meeting with Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain. [First Page, Second Section.]

Coal and wood-burning stoves used for cooking or heating go off rationing on Oct. 15, the Office of Price Administration announced.

Stringent controls now in effect to meet war labor requirements will be relaxed when Germany falls, War Manpower Commissioner McNutt said.

National: Strike Closes War Plant in Detroit

Strikes of maintenance men closed a Detroit war plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company and hampered work at the Packard Motor Car Company, also in Detroit. Spokesmen for the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations said the disputes involved maintenance of wage rates in comparison with rates for other skills.

Australia: $440,000,000 in Reciprocal Aid

Approximately $440,000,000 has been spent by Australia on reciprocal aid to United States armed forces in the Southwest Pacific during the last financial year, the Commonwealth's sixth wartime budget has disclosed.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Tobin in Go-to-School Plea Signals Opening of Fall Term

As Boston's children returned to school for another term today a go-to-school proclamation was issued by Mayor Tobin calling upon young people "to resist the lure of war wages and to remember that temporary financial gain cannot offset future educational handicaps."

"War exacts a heavy price from children," the Mayor said. "In the United States our children have so far been spared the terrors of bombing and invasion and the horror of starvation, but our children have not been untouched—many are living in strange and new communities under crowded conditions — many are neglected because of the absence of mothers on war jobs—some are already orphaned as war casualties mount. Other children are burdened prematurely with work too heavy for their strength, thousands are laying aside their school books to take full-time jobs."

Efforts Praised

In his proclamation the Mayor commended the efforts of all socially minded citizens who are urging children of high school age to return to school this fall. He urged legislators and government officials to refuse to allow child labor laws to be broken down, and stressed the importance of maintaining sufficient staffs for the enforcement of child labor laws. He called upon "all the forces of the community—the home, the school, the church, industry, and commerce, labor, social, and civic agencies—to unite in protecting our children."

The Mayor added, "We believe that the demands for war production and essential civilian services can be met without exploiting children."

Estimate of 98,000

No estimates as to the day's enrollment were forthcoming from Superintendent Arthur L. Gould's office, where the consensus was that it was anybody's guess how many children the schools would see today. Headmasters and principals have been instructed to report enrollment to the Superintendent this afternoon, however, at which time it will be known whether the drive to get the chil-

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Milton—Tomorrow.

Reich Occupation Slated for Parley

Problems related to the military occupation of Germany are coming to the fore in Washington, where it is expected the subject will form an important part of the impending discussions between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. The President yesterday was in conference with Secretaries Hull Stimson and Morgenthau, all of whom will have primary concern with occupation plans.

Meanwhile a new situation develops in the newly liberated sections of Europe, where UNRRA—the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—which had expected to have its hands full with relief operations, has so far discovered that the liberated regions are helping themselves and are not asking much outside aid.

Articles from correspondents in Washington and London on these subjects: First Page, Second Section.

Rise in Realty Values Is Held Blow to Boston

Untold hardships for business enterprise and acceleration of the migratory trend of industry and populations out of the city were predicted by the Boston Real Estate Board, today, as a direct result of "staggering increases announced by the Board of Assessors in the valuations of Boston properties."

Breaking its initial silence on the sudden up-swing in assessed values directed chiefly against railroads, hotels and department stores, the most powerful realty group in Boston pointed out that many property sales and mortgage loans have been stopped as an immediate result of the higher assessments.

The Board deplored the fact that the Assessors deemed it advisable to increase property valuations on the basis of industrial incomes, rather than on the estimated, fair cash value of the properties. The fact that a limited few of Boston's businesses are now enjoying temporary prosperity after many lean years was not considered by the Board as a valid excuse for "burdensome increases in valuations."

Action Held Unlawful

"Failure of the Board of Assessors to take into consideration the decisions rendered on assessed valuations by the Appellate Tax Board and also the failure to recognize abatements granted by their own Board shows clearly that the Assessors are refusing to assess property as pre-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Dewey Campaign Opens With Coast-to-Coast Tour

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7—Before a jury of American voters acutely preoccupied with the climactic news of the war in Europe, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York today began the prosecution of his case against a fourth term for President Roosevelt—a prosecution which in the span of the next three weeks will take him on a 6,700-mile trip to the Pacific Coast and back and find him delivering eight major radio speeches during his stops in 21 states.

And this is just the warm-up. This is just the preliminary testimony he is preparing to introduce. He is saving his best evidence, his most sensational charge to the jury, for the October session.

But at last, after winning the nomination without even avowing his candidacy and after letting more than nine weeks go by since the Chicago convention without delivering a single speech, the Republican presidential nominee went at it in earnest; and there is to be little letup from now on.

Two Dominant Factors

As he arrived here at Philadelphia this morning in the most populous city of one of the most populous states of the Union, which his opponent carried by the formidable majority of 281,000 votes in 1940, it was evident that Governor Dewey was launching his campaign with one particularly strong factor in his favor and one particularly difficult hurdle to surmount.

The notable asset is that there is a psychology of victory in the ranks of the Republican Party this year and, in addition, Governor Dewey and his aids are harnessing this new self-confidence, to the most thorough, the most energetic and the smoothest-functioning political organization the G. O. P. has been able to put to work since Warren G. Harding snowed under James Cox in 1920.

Of course, President Roosevelt may prove to be quite a different opponent from the inconspicuous Mr. Cox, but it is increasingly apparent that if there is a sharp reaction against the President's fourth-term bid, the Republican organization this year is in shape to take advantage of it.

Buoyant Note

While it is objectively true, and in no way denied by his partisans, that Governor Dewey is not a candidate to imbue great personal enthusiasm, the fact is that he is opening his campaign on a zestful, buoyant note. Although the signs continue to give Mr. Roosevelt the edge at this time, the Republican nominee is beginning not too far from scratch and is very much in the race.

This strong conviction in Republican ranks that their nominee can win is a bright arrow in a quiver which quite possibly holds other weapons yet to be disclosed in this uncertain, imponderable wartime presidential contest.

But it is one of the very imponderables of this campaign

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De Gaulle Clears First Test In Handling Collaborators

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 7—The de Gaulle Government is making a real and persistent effort to handle the problem of dealing with collaborationists firmly but without terrorism.

This was one of the first tests of Gen. Charles de Gaulle as a national leader, and so far he has come through it well.

Already nearly 5,000 suspected collaborationists are being held by the French authorities in Paris, and more are being rounded up daily.

In the liberated Capital, as in smaller towns and villages that have been freed, the process of arresting, sorting, and prosecuting collaborationists is going on. On the whole, however, there is every evidence that this necessary task is being carried out with moderation.

There are two camps in French Government circles on this subject. The "resistance" groups, those who suffered and sacrificed under the Germans for four years and often were betrayed by collaborationists, want justice to be swift and severe. Others, including some of those who were in London and Algiers, want to act with more moderation for the sake of encouraging long-term unity among Frenchmen.

Quick Justice Vital

To an observer coming here shortly after the city's liberation, it is hard to feel sympathy for too-moderate treatment of collaborationists. The people of Paris, and of France generally, suffered untold and untellable things under the Gestapo and under their Vichy henchmen. If the culprits were to go unpunished, hatred would be likely to boil over and take things into its own hands.

This is why the Government is losing no time in rounding up those who are known to have been collaborationists and those denounced as suspects.

So far, most of those who have been arrested are minor collaborators, most of the higher officials who helped the Germans having fled from Paris. Almost every day, one or more of them is caught and put under arrest. But the majority of those now held at the Vélodrome d'Hiver here in Paris are less prominent personages.

Many Active Collaborators

For instance, there are persons who entertained German officers and accepted favors from them. Some have been denounced for reasons of private vengeance. But many were active collaborators.

The de Gaulle Government is determined not to let the present wave of denunciations degenerate into a reign of terror. Suspects are given a quick preliminary trial by a committee of judges and, if not released, they are interned for full trial later.

The court sits almost continually and the Vélodrome d'Hiver is a scene of drama as those detained find themselves freed or held. There have been a few cases of summary justice being inflicted by the overzealous French Forces of the Interior. There also have been tragic cases of mistakes. But these are exceptions. Generally speaking, and as far as it is possible to judge in this excited atmosphere, the difficult task is being handled fairly well.

It is not a pleasant atmosphere. There is no denying that the shadow of something reminiscent

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British Civilians Jubilant As End of Blackout Nears

By Harold Hobson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—Relaxation of blackout restrictions beginning Sept. 17, announced here by the Government to apply to all parts of the country except a few coastal areas, has exhilarated the British people almost more than news of victories in France.

"This shows the way things are going," is the universal comment, as people discuss the matter in trams and busses. For just over five years we have endured Cimmerian darkness, bumped into lampposts and stumbled off sidewalks.

Now all that is ended. Not only will ordinary curtains be enough to comply with the new security regulations in all parts of houses except the skylights, and at all times except in an air-raid alert, but some form of street lighting is to be introduced that at least will enable people to have some rough idea of whether they are going the right way home at night.

When bans are removed, the blackout will have lasted 1,841

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Shy Marine Bars Home Fete as Hero

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 (AP)—They called off a neighborhood home-coming celebration for Marine Corporal Frank Gaidosh, winner of the Purple Heart and Tarawa-Saipan veteran.

The shy Marine thanked his friends but said he didn't want to be feted as a hero—"I'm just one of the boys who did a job that had to be done" was the way he phrased it.

How Robot Blitz Was Beaten: 71 P. C. Failed to Get Through

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—Only 29 per cent of the flying bombs which Hitler launched in his terror offensive against England ever reached the London area, the British Government disclosed today in relating the whole spectacular account of how vengeance weapon No. 1 was delayed, mitigated, and finally destroyed.

It is one of the war's biggest stories, this dramatic account of how Britain with the stout assistance of American Air Force and weapons, defeated Hitler's bid to destroy London, derail the invasion, and secure at the very least, a negotiated peace.

It is a touch-and-go account beginning as long ago as April, 1943, when British intelligence forces learned the Germans were developing some sort of long-range bombardment weapon. It runs on through anxious days when the Allied air forces delayed the V-1's launching by months by bombing out of existence the 100 first launching sites erected by the Germans.

The story continues to the final weeks, when a combination of ground and air defenses and barrage balloons along the southern coast's "bomb alley" was destroying more than 70 per cent of the flying robots which came over.

Without the utmost Allied exertions at the very start, the Nazis would have been able to send their flying bombs crashing over long before D-day, London's ordeal under fire would have been much more cruel and prolonged, and devastation would have been doubled or maybe quadrupled.

It was extremely fortunate that the new gun equipment which took such toll of the flying bombs was available, as it was only in the past few months—indeed, just before the raids began. The only parallel in history is the construction of the iron-clad Union ship Monitor in time to fend off the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac in the American War Between the States.

Stockholm Reports Reich Peace Riots

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Office of War Information quoted Swedish newspapers as saying that anti-Hitler riots have broken out in several German cities.

The Stockholm Tidningen, the OWI said, reported crowds of women, soldiers, and workers in "several" German cities had marched shouting "Down with Hitler—we want peace." It also reported clashes betwen civilians and SS (Elite Guard) units. The cities were not named.

Social Conditions Get Blame for Anti-Semitism

If religious leaders of this country are in earnest about solving the problem of anti-Semitism in the United States, let them first give attention to the economic and social conditions on which racial prejudice thrives, the Rev. Joseph F. Fletcher of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, said today at Revere.

Addressing the Good Neighbor Conference on anti-Semitism, in its second day at the Allen Recreational Center, an Episcopal Mission, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher paid tribute to American trade unions, particularly the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which he said have been among the more successful groups in fighting anti-Semitism.

"If we are seriously interested in this problem we should make it our business to find out what such labor groups as the United Office and Professional Workers of the C. I. O. are doing in this direction. In their door-to-door educational work they are taking practical measures to deal with this vicious problem."

Pointing out that Fascism and its fellow traveler, anti-Semitism, becomes virulent when there is social or economic upheaval, Mr. Fletcher said one of the best ways of checking anti-Semitism would be to find the seven to 10 million jobs that are going to be necessary after the war.

Grew After the Depression

The two-day conference, sponsored by the Good Neighbor Association of Dorchester, Mattapan, and Hyde Park, is being attended and participated in by clergymen of all religious faiths.

"Despite evidence of anti-Semitism in this country after World War I, when the Klu Klux Klan was active, there was really very little conscious anti-Semitism prior to the depression of the 1930's," Mr. Fletcher said.

"In 1939, however, there were some 800 pro-Fascist groups active in the United States, most of them anti-Semitic in nature," he continued. "The methods adopted by these groups followed the pattern established over a long period of world history. The old canards and myths were adopted and violence was resorted to."

Mr. Fletcher said that the rise of anti-Semitism in this country paralleled the spread of this doctrine in Europe, and he added that the influx of Jewish refugees from Europe had unfortunately contributed to its spread here.

"We have seen the same reaction to the immigration of Jewish refugees as was experienced in Massachusetts during the period of Irish immigration, when anti-Irish and anti-Catholic sentiments were expressed."

Discussing anti-Semitism in Europe since World War I, Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, General Secretary of the Church Peace Union and World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, said that vicious anti-Semitism in Europe really started on a rampage with the Hitler lies.

"There are three reasons for anti-Semitism," Dr. Atkinson asserted. "The first is the hatred of differences. The second, jealousy; and the third is the tendency to bully in order to put across one's own ideas."

At today's afternoon session, Clarence Chatto, Director of Curriculum in the Springfield public schools, spoke on the Springfield Plan for combatting racial tensions, and the Rev. David R. Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Propaganda Analysis of the Good Neighbor Association, discussed the work of the Association in the Dorchester, Mattapan, and Hyde Park Districts of Boston. Mrs. John J. Mahoney, Executive Secretary of the Governor's Committee for Racial and Religious Understanding, was the discussion leader.

Baldwin
TODAY'S GREAT PIANO

176 BOYLSTON ST.
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BOSTON

ARTHUR FIEDLER, the well-known conductor, says:
"Excellent for solo, orchestral and choral performances because of its resonance and rich tone."

CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "The Tree of Life" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free.

Saturday

"Italian Paintings" is the subject of a talk by Mrs. Mary Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m., and at 2 p. m. she will speak on "Spirals in Art." Both are open to the public.

A free recital by Matthew Lockhart, baritone, and Grace B. Davis, accompanist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Schools Open In Boston With Plea by Mayor

Continued from Page 1

dren back to school has had any immediate effect.

Official school department estimates last week were that 98,000 children would enroll in the city's public schools this year. This is about 3,000 less than last year and reflects a decline in school populations that has been steady since 1932.

One Boston school will open with a new name. What was formerly Mechanic Arts High School is now Boston Technical High School. The change in name was authorized last Tuesday by the School Committee, and came in responsé to a petition which the alumni of the high school made last Spring to the Principal, D. Leo Daley. It was their contention that Mechanic Arts did not reflect the character of the school whose curriculum includes many academic courses and a full college preparatory program.

Another result of the Tuesday meeting of the School Committee is that tots only four years and three months old may enter kindergarten today. It is expected that this may increase enrollments in the city's 255 kindergartens, but to what extent no one can be sure yet.

Since 1917 the average number of pupils each kindergarten teacher must handle has dropped from 24 to 19, and the total population of our kindergartens has gone from 7,505 in 1934 to 7,309 in 1943.

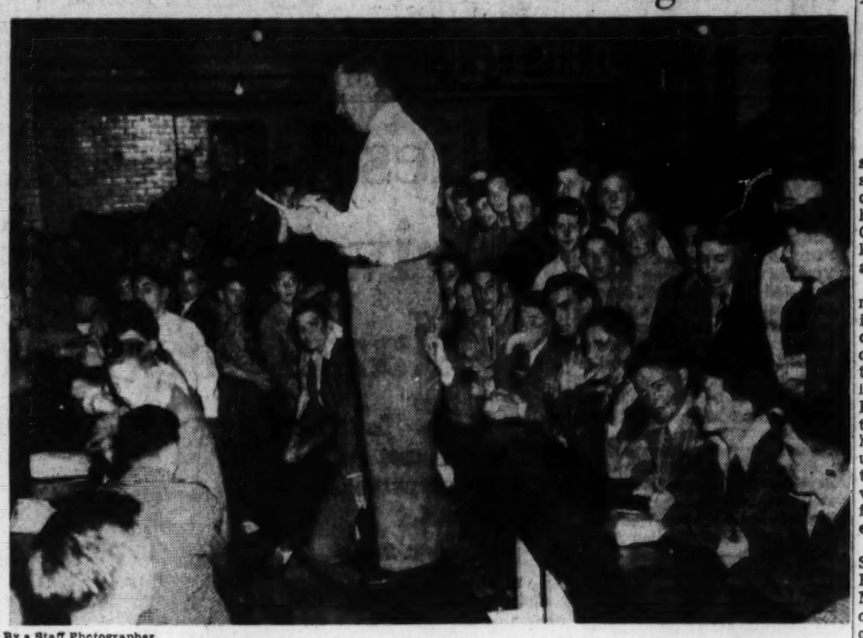
Survey of Schools Planned in Quincy

The Quincy School Committee has authorized a complete survey of all school buildings and school playgrounds in the City following a proposal of Superintendent of Schools Paul Gossard.

Advocating a "stitch-in-time" policy based on the idea that a survey of the physical properties of the school system would probably save money in the long run, Mr. Gossard said he was surprised that the item set aside in the annual school budget for maintenance of buildings was relatively so small.

The study, which came simultaneously with information that repairs and improvements were needed on certain school buildings, will be made by Vice-Chairman John H. Taylor, Martin Barnes, Acting Chief Custodian, and the Maintenance Committee. A report is to be made at the next School Committee meeting.

Freshmen Enroll at Technical High School



By a Staff Photographer

New Students Crowd Classrooms at Boston School

Frank Ogilvey, teacher, is shown here instructing a group of freshmen how to find their home rooms and other details incidental to the first day at school. The senior class has, like all high school graduating classes, experienced a falling off in students due to enlistments and war industry.

Early Removal of Points From Many Foods Forecast

Removal of almost all processed foods from the ration list as of September 17 is going to imply to the average man or woman that the war is almost over—all protests from Washington to the contrary. By the middle of September, all that we shall have to surrender ration points for, apart from gasoline and fuel oil, will be: shoes, sugar, some meats, butter, oleomargarine, cheeses, canned fruits and fruit juices.

Officials unofficially predict that shoes and butter will remain rationed for some time to come, regardless of the progress of the war. But they look for an early removal of most of the other items from the ration list.

The history of rationing in the United States has been comparatively short and not too sharp. Householders were issued their first ration book in May, 1942, four months after our declaration of war. It was a simple affair with a series of white stamps numbered consecutively. Each stamp was good for a specified item—shoes, five pounds of sugar, a pound of coffee. Not all the stamps were used up in this book before Book No. 2 was in circulation.

Book No. 2 came with the rationing of meat and canned goods; it had brown and green stamps, and we used them all.

With Book No. 2 began the point system of food rationing, and in that Book as well as in No. 3 the stamps were worth their face value. When Book No. 4 came along, the system changed again and coupons for food were worth 10 points each, regardless of the value marked upon them.

More kinds of ration stamps have been printed than there has been use for, but this was because the estimated need was "anybody's guess" according to officials in the Office of Price Administration. Book No. 3 still contains stamps of a sort never touched—stamps printed with the facsimile of a tank, a field gun, an airplane carrier. Of the 48 stamps marked with an airplane, only the first two have been made valid, and they have been for shoes.

Also, in Book No. 4 there are some "white elephant" stamps, green ones, and a series of "spares" of which only a few have been used. When Book No. 4 was designed, the officials thought it more than possible coffee would have to be rationed again, and hence there are 12 coffee stamps, all of them intact. The suggestion that coffee may still be rationed is now scoffed at in OPA, again unofficially of course.

Recreation For Service People

Thursday, September 7

Dances with Orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's Buddies Club, North Station Club, J. M. & S., Kope's, Ruggles Street Club, Johnson's Ambassadors of Rhythm, Esplanade Club, Open-Air Dancing, Charles "Y" Starlite Dance.

Informal Party: Army and Navy Officers' Club 8 p. m. Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Bridge.

A. F. of L. Nite: Buddies Club, 8 p. m. Hostesses, Syd Ross's Music. Free phone calls. Refreshments. Sponsored by Truck Drivers Unions of Massachusetts, A. F. of L.

Celebrity Nite: J. W. B. Club, 9 p. m. Albert Rothschild.

Finger Painting: Buddies Club ,3 p. m.

Badminton: Charles "Y," 8 p. m., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Instruction in Magic: Y. M. C. Union, 8 p. m.

Concert: Gardner Museum, 280 the Fenway, 2:45 p. m.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity—Fair, cooler and less humid tonight and Friday. Lowest temperature tonight about 56, moderate winds.

Maine—Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight with scattered light showers in the north portion. Friday fair in the south portion, some cloudiness and scattered light showers in the north portion. Cooler in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Partly cloudy tonight, Friday some cloudiness in the north portion with scattered light showers in the mountains. Fair in the south portion. Cooler tonight and Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair and clear tonight and Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:38 p. m.; height 11.0 feet
Friday, 4:08 a. m.; height 10.1 feet

Labor-Management Unit Asks No Stop on V-Day

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7 (AP)—The 7,000 workers at the war-work United American Bosch Corporation's plant were asked today by their own Labor-Management Council to keep on working on V-Day—and not take time off to celebrate.

Victory over Germany will be V-1 Day at Bosch, the Council said, not the final Victory Day.

Army Plane Crashes

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Sept. 7 (AP)—Several persons were reported unofficially to have been killed in the crash of an Army four-motored plane on the Walter Carmichael potato farm here today.

Classes Starting Every Monday
Remington Bookkeeping, Billing and Adding Machine courses. Operators in constant demand. Good war and postwar fields. Placement in 15 weeks, depending upon courses.
REMINGTON RAND, Inc.
MISS G. G. BOYCE
114 Federal St., Boston 6 LIB. 7230

Rise in Realty Values Is Held Blow to Boston

Continued from Page 1

scribed by law," the realty group contended.

As the city officials have it in their power "to indiscriminately raise the assessed values on commercial properties," the Board envisaged the prospects that valuations would ultimately be raised on residential properties.

"This can lead only to drastic municipal reorganization," the Board concluded. "It is only too obvious that if manufacturing and industrial activities in the postwar markets are curtailed and big manufacturers driven away from Boston because of high taxes, the effect will be felt by the wage earner in loss of employment and decreased earnings."

Dam for Thames Topic of Book By English Engineers

Since the 18th century London, England, engineers have urged building a dam across the Thames, and now they have published a book on the subject, pointing to Boston's Charles River Basin as the model for what they have in mind. The story is reported in the Trans-Atlantic edition of the London Daily Mail.

Of course, the London engineers do not call it a dam; their word is "barrage" and the group urging the project call themselves the Thames Barrage Association. But the idea is the same and they want to rid London's water thoroughfare of its swift tides, its mud flats, and some of its filth.

The Thames, they point out, is to swift for safe boating, too filthy for bathing, too drab for beauty, at least along its city reaches. It has no riverside restaurants, no swimmers, no fishermen. They call it a great, deserted highway.

The dam, if built, would really be a series of locks designed to take the largest ships that London can accommodate. This dam would make the river into one large dock, they assert, with its level always at Trinity High Water Mark, or about the level of the existing docks.

Willard Reed

Willard Reed, of Cambridge, who passed on yesterday, contributed regularly to the Christian Register after his return to the Unitarian ministry following his retirement as Principal of Browne and Nichols School in 1928.

He prepared first for the ministry, having been graduated from Harvard College in 1891 and after study at the Harvard Divinity School from 1893 to 1895. Mr. Reed spent a year in active parish work at Passaic and Rutherford, N. J.

Mr. Reed began teaching at Sandwich, Mass., where he was Principal of the high school from 1891-93. He became Headmaster at Roxbury Latin School for the next three years, and resigned to become Master at Browne and Nichols. He taught there for 17 years, six of which were as Co-Principal.

From 1930 to 1932 Mr. Reed was Dean of the University School, Cleveland, Ohio, and from 1930 to 1935 was twice Acting Headmaster of Montclair Academy. After his retirement he began contributing regularly to the Register as a book reviewer and also published five books.

Work Recruits to Go West

New England shipyard workers recruited by the United States Civil Service Commission at Boston for the Navy Department on the Pacific Coast will leave Boston tonight in four Pullman cars. A total of 125 workers are in the group. Three of the cars will go to California and one to the Puget Sound area in Washington.

Well-Selected Selectman

PLYMOUTH, Conn., Sept. 7 (AP)—William A. Eustice, nominated for First Selectman last night at a Republican caucus, thinks he can handle the job all right if he is elected. He has served 24 previous terms in the office.

Five N. E. Men Win Medal Of Navy and Marine Corps

War Activities of New England

Great courage displayed while serving as Navy divers during salvage operations conducted under fire in the invasion of Sicily has won the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for five New Englanders, the First Naval District announced today.

Identical citations given each man are, in part, as follows: "During the invasion of Sicily, salvage of sunk and damaged ships and craft was actively carried on while the area was under enemy artillery and bombing attack. John J. Burke, with great courage and intrepidity, dived under extremely hazardous conditions to conduct underwater surveys which materially contributed to rapid salvage and repair of units required for further operations against the enemy."

Those receiving the medals are Shipfitter, first class, John J. Burke of Dorchester, Carpenter's Mate, first class, Marvin O. Hinch of Revere, Carpenter's Mate, first class, John A. MacDonald of Boston, Shipfitter, first class, Alonzo J. Bourgeois of Lynn, and Carpenter's Mate, first class, Raymond Sylvie Le Houillier of Somersworth, N. H.

Director Named

Appointment of Col. Ralph F. Gow of Worcester as director of the industrial personnel division, Army Service Forces, was announced by the War Department today. Colonel Gow, works manager of the Norton Company prior to May, 1942, when he reported for duty with the Army, has been chief of the industrial services division of the War Department's public relations bureau.

Waves Leave

Fifty Greater Boston women are among the 115 New Englanders who left today for the U. S. Naval Training School at The Bronx, N. Y., where they will take their "boot" training as Waves.

All were sworn in as apprentice seamen before leaving and will make the trip in three platoons. Leaders of the platoons are Miss Dorothea Hutchinson of Dorchester, Miss Margaret Skauen of Newton, and Miss Virginia Spencer of Woburn.

Benway Assigned

Commissioning of Ernest C. Benway of Mill River as a First Lieutenant in the Massachusetts State Guard and his assignment to the 22nd Infantry Regiment was announced yesterday by Brig. Gen. William J. Kevfile, the adjutant general.

Appreciation Party

British officers and crew of H. M. S. Nyasaland gave an "appreciation" party in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler last night, recognizing the hospitality offered them by Bostonians during their stay in the city.

An entertainment program was arranged by the U. S. O.-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee. About 300 attended the party and heard one of the British sailors, F. J. Hudson, say: "The officers and men of our ship will always have fond thoughts of the U. S. O. activities in the Boston area. It is our turn to say 'thank you' and let our newly made Boston friends know how much we appreciate what they have done for us."

Commanded by Col. Nils O. Ohman of East Dedham, the veteran 97th Bombardment Group received a unit citation yesterday "for heroic performance in leading a raid on Steyr, Austria, last Aug. 24" from Maj. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, commander of the 15th Air Force.

Senior of all bomber outfits in this air force, the 97th has a record of destroying 376 enemy fighters while dropping 20,000 tons of bombs.

Barrels of Aerial Bazookas Are Made of Paper Plastic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 7—Barrels of the flying bazookas or airborne rocket launchers which the Army Air Forces have installed on the Thunderbolt and other types of fighter planes are made from a special paper plastic, it was disclosed here yesterday with the approval of the War Department.

Exactly what resins are used in the plastic was not revealed, but undoubtedly it is fire-resistant in order to withstand the fiery blast of the rocket missile launched from the air bazooka, a variant of the infantry weapon. The paper plastic was developed by General Electric Company's Plastic Division here and the Byron Weston Company, and have been produced by the thousands at the G. E. plant in Lowell, a facility of the Boston Ordnance District.

In France, planes equipped with the paper bazookas have been credited in news dispatches with contributing to the destruction of the German 7th Army in its retreat from the Falaise pocket, and the virtual annihilation of the enemy's motorized columns.

Firing of the bazooka is controlled by the pilot in the same manner as the .50 caliber wing machine guns—by pressing a trigger set in the stick. The bazookas are mounted under each wing, three in a cluster. The weight of the rocket installation being used now is approximately 450 pounds, and the walls of the barrels are about one-fourth of an inch thick. All six barrels may be fired at the same time or individually, and the rocket projectiles may be aimed or used as bombs and dropped on a target.

It has been predicted by Lieut. Col. H. L. Donicht of the Army Air Forces Matériel Division at Dayton, Ohio, that eventually these airborne rocket launchers may be throwing shells as big as those now used on battleships.

Social Security Plan Urged

A new social security plan for Massachusetts was formally brought out today at a luncheon at the Hotel Statler attended by a number of members of the Legislature. The proposal would scrap the present federal system with its pay-roll taxes and substitute a state pay-as-you-go pension program.

While noting that there was ground for urging higher payments than are now being made under the annuities of the social insurance system in its early years, critical observers questioned the practibility of the alternative offered. Though the Massachusetts Legislature was urged to repeal social security at once, this is impossible for any single State to do, experts pointed out.

Federal law imposes a pay roll tax of 3 per cent on covered employers of eight or more for unemployment insurance, but reduces this to three-tenths of one per cent if an employer pays his full State tax of 2.7 per cent on time. Actually the State tax averages substantially less than 2.7 per cent today because of the experience-rating plan by which an employer can obtain a reduction by making a good record of stabilized employment.

Hence if the Massachusetts Legislature should repeal its legislation on unemployment compensation, thousands of employers would automatically have their taxes raised, and in addition no payments would be made to the jobless. The taxes would simply go into the Federal treasury. Old-age insurance is entirely Federal. The only possibility of drastic change in either type of social insurance is to be found in action by Congress, it was pointed out.

The new social security scheme launched here today iriginated with Richard H. Long of Framingham, who in the last war operated a shoe factory of 6,000 employees, did $40,000,000 worth of war work, and then ventured into automobile manufacturing. Always interested in business and civic problems, Mr. Long obtained such a following that in 1918 he ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket against Calvin Coolidge and lost by only 17,000 votes, his friends recall.

Mr. Long has now formed the Massachusetts Social Security Association, Inc., of which he is Managing Director. The Association invited all the members of the Legislature to its luncheon today. Attendance ran slightly under 100.

He would have the State pay a pension of $50 a month to everybody of 60 years. Critics termed his plan a much reduced Townsend idea.

Airlines to Build Offices At Logan Port for $2,832

Construction of temporary ticket offices to be used by United Airlines, Eastern Airlines, and Trans-Continental-Western Airlines was authorized today with the awarding of a contract by the State Public Works Commission to Farina Brothers on a low bid of $2,832.

The airlines were recently granted authority to operate on the Logan Airport. The ticket offices will be installed in the Administration Building at the airport in East Boston.

V-Day Program To Be Discussed

Public officials and representatives of civic and religious groups were invited today by Mayor Tobin to attend a luncheon in the Parker House Sept. 9 at 12:30 o'clock, to discuss plans for V-Day.

Among those invited are: Police Superintendent Edward W. Fallon; Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly; Dr. James W. Manary, Superintendent of the Boston City Hospital; Public Health Commissioner G. Lynde Gately; Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould; officers of the Boston Retail Trade Board; representatives of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and editors of Boston newspapers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Your Best Telephone Counselor is your Service Representative

IT'S her full-time job to answer telephone questions, so your Service Representative must be posted on such things as the latest government regulations, available facilities and all other conditions affecting service. You can have confidence in what she tells you.

Her normal duties are to answer your questions about service, equipment, bills and other details. But today she is prepared also to give authoritative answers to unusual questions relating to wartime conditions, such as why service may not be available and whether or not it is likely that a telephone can be installed at your new address if you are planning to move.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Prewar Cartel Charged With Helping Nazis

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—A secret, prewar cartel agreement between Germany's Carl Zeiss Optical firm and America's Bausch & Lomb, Rochester, N. Y., was used to sabotage the Versailles Treaty, to divide markets, boost prices, and—on the German side—to get military information for the Reich.

This is the charge made today by Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge before the Senate Kilgore Committee on War Mobilization. The evidence was presented as a warning that "Germans know their best chance of preparing for another war will be through maintenance of their monopolistic industrial firms."

Germany has a pattern ready for sabotaging another peace treaty, charged Mr. Berge, citing the military optical-gunfire-control-instruments cartel after Versailles.

Hidden Part Charged

The Zeiss-Bausch & Lomb tie-up began in 1921, Mr. Berge charged. A hidden agreement was signed giving the German firm connetcion with the American firm.

"Secret United States military information was given by Bausch & Lomb to Germans not only before but after Hitler came into power," Mr. Berge charges. Other charges are:

Zeiss patents were taken out in the United States in the name of the Rochester firm to give an appearance of American ownership and forestall Alien Property Custodian seizure.

Unknown to the Navy, a secret commission to Bausch & Lomb was included in prices paid by the Navy for Zeiss equipment.

Although public declarations were made by Bausch & Lomb that it was not selling military equipment to England and France for fear it might be used against the United States, actually the sales were banned by the German concern, which was fully acquainted with American production.

Patent Threats

Patent - infringement threats were used to frighten competing firms bidding for Army contracts.

Cost to United States taxpayers of service binoculars was greatly increased by Bausch & Lomb efforts to protect itself from competition.

Mr. Berge recalled that Bausch & Lomb and the Zeiss firm were sued for antitrust violation in July, 1940, and the defendants paid fines. Mr. Berge charged that subsequently the firm sought to gloss over the charge through production of a misleading brochure.

Most ironical evidence introduced today by Mr. Berge, consisting of documentary exchanges between executives of the German and American firms, tells how an unnamed "senator" was used to boost tariffs on binoculars during a temporary falling out between the German and American optical heads. The incident occurred in 1932.

The United States Navy asked bids for 600 binoculars. Bausch & Lomb bid $39.50, Zeiss $26. This infuriated Edward Bausch, whose letters to Germany, and replies received from Zeiss, explain what happened.

Complaint to Senator

Mr. Bausch charged the Zeiss low price was "absolutely out of reason." As a result he disclosed he complained to "one of our senators." This culminated in an executive order slapping on a prohibitive tariff.

Zeiss bewailed the thrust, charging the tariff change shut out German high-grade binoculars under camouflaged senatorial wording.

The correspondence does not name the senator concerned. The two New York senators then were the late Royal S. Copeland, and the present Robert F. Wagner, both Democrats. Herbert Hoover was President.

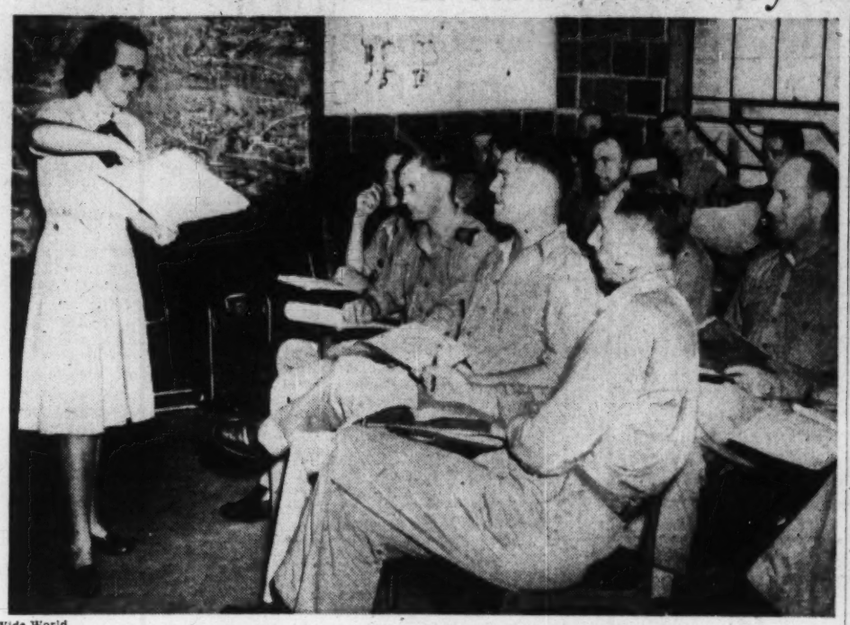
The German Zeiss firm reproaches its American associate more in sorrow than in anger. "Your quotation of $39.50," a Zeiss executive writes, "seems to be exorbitant. . . . You quoted to the United States Navy—your best single customer — considerably more than what you asked from a dealer for one single glass."

Later, the German and American firms patched up their differences.

Testifying today, Mr. Berge recalled the Pearl Harbor pleas to private citizens to make gifts of binoculars to the armed services.

"To the extent that a shortage of such material can be traced to the squabbles among cartelists," he said, "it is a condition which should certainly never be allowed to recur."

Waves Teach Men of the French Navy



Wide World

Ensign Gets Over a Point With French and English

With a combination of French and English Ensign Catherine Shalucha of Springfield, Vt., explains a point to chief petty officers of the French Navy who are receiving refresher courses in flight training. Few of the Frenchmen speak English fluently and French-speaking WAVE officers were obtained to act as instructors and interpreters.

U. S. Seizes 15 More Soft Coal Mines

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—On direction of President Roosevelt, the Interior Department took possession last night of 15 more bituminous coal mines tied up by strikes of supervisory employees.

The mines are operated by nine companies in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, employ 5,100 men and have a daily production of about 27,000 tons.

Secretary Harold L. Ickes announced that the mines will be opened for work Friday. He appointed high officials of the companies as Federal operating managers.

The mines taken over today:

Glendale Gas Coal Company, Alexander Mine, Moundsville, W. Va.; Hitchman Coal and Coke Company, Hitchman Mine, Benwood, W. Va.; Kelley's Creek Colliery Company, Maiden Mine, Maidsville, W. Va.; Northwestern Mining and Exchange Company, Kramer Mine, Du Bois, Pa.; Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation, No. 3 and No. 8 Mines at Ehrenfeld, Pa., and No. 21 and No. 22 Mines, Marstellar, Pa.; Valley Camp Coal Company, Mines No. 1, 3, and 4, Elm Grove, W. Va.; Republic Steel Corporation, Russellton Mine, Russellton, Pa.; Hillman Coal and Coke Company, Oakmont Mine, Barking, Pa.; Consolidation Coal Company, Renton No. 3 Mine at Renton, Pa.; and Renton No. 6 Mine at North Bessemer, Pa.

This seizure represented a sudden change in the Government's policy. Heretofore all the mines of each company have been taken over whether strike bound or not, in order to preserve the company as an operating unit. Had this policy been continued, about 75 mines would have been taken over in this bunch, constituting the bituminous properties of the nine companies.

Strikes by supervisory employees have now resulted in government possession of 33 mines, owned by 15 companies.

The strikes are being called by the United Clerical, Technical and Supervisory Employees, a newly organized group within the United Mineworkers, in a fight for recognition as a bargaining agency.

Strike notices have been posted in a large number of mines in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Kentucky, and almost daily this week the union members in a new group of mines have taken strike votes.

Goerge W. Taylor, acting Chairman of the National War Labor Board, has told the President that work stoppages are developing in the mines immediately after the strike votes, irrespective of the result of the balloting.

C. F. Potter, Deputy Solid Fuels Administrator, said that in one mine three men voted to strike and 25 voted against striking, but a picket line was thrown up and the mine closed immediately afterward.

British Empire Held Pattern by Butler

LONDON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, proposed the British Empire as a pattern for a world organization built on the federal principle in an article published Sept. 4 in the "monthly message" of the Royal Society of St. George.

"Application of the federal principle which the British Commonwealth of Nations has provided," the article said, "might well be applicable with little change to a world organization of all nations.

"There would not, of course, be loyalty to a monarch, but there might well be substituted for it loyalty to a definite statement of ideals and principles."

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George Shaw Cook

George Shaw Cook, C.S.B., who passed on at his home in Waban, Mass., this morning, filled many posts of responsibility during a long career of usefulness in the Christian Science movement. A native of Iowa, Mr. Cook began his service to Christian Science as a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, in 1896, progressing successively to First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and to Editor of the Christian Science periodicals.

Educated in the public schools of Chicago, Mr. Cook first entered upon a business career, but turned from commercial pursuits in 1904 to become a Christian Science practitioner. As Committee on Publication for more than seven years in Illinois, he became well-known to the movement in that State. Mr. Cook received instruction in the Christian Science Board of Education in 1910 and became a teacher of Christian Science. From 1914 to 1925, he served on The Christian Science Board of Lectureship where he became a familiar figure to the entire Christian Science field as a clear and forceful speaker.

Mr. Cook was elected to Readership in The Mother Church in June, 1929, following which he returned to Chicago to resume his practice. In 1934, he taught the Normal Class in the Board of Education of The Mother Church, and the next year was elected Associate Editor of the periodicals. In 1940, he became Editor, retiring from that post in May, 1942, to devote himself entirely to the teaching and practice of Christian Science.

Mr. Cook was elected President of The Mother Church at the annual meeting in June, 1939.

In June, 1944, the Principia College, Elsah, Ill., conferred the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters on Mr. Cook, the first such degree granted by that college.

Mr. Cook leaves his wife, Mrs. Kathryn Faulknor Cook, a daughter, Mrs. Mary Cook Davis, of Evanston, Ill., and a son, John Manchester Cook, of Beverly Hills, Calif.

Funeral services will be strictly private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Atrocity Probe In Poland Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Immediate on-the-spot investigation by a special United Nations Commission of the Nazi atrocities discovered at the Majdanek concentration camp near Lublin in Poland was urged in a letter sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull and diplomatic representatives of the United Nations in Washington by the American Jewish Committee today.

The letter to Mr. Hull was signed by Justice Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee, and formerly New York State Supreme Court justice and stressed that since Poland is "the center of the Nazi machinery of mass murder," the country be visited at once "in order that the incredible evidence might be viewed first hand."

Meanwhile, the Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress announced it had instructed Marc Jarblum, a French member of the Congress, to proceed to France to aid in the work of rehabilitating the Jews in liberated sections of that country.

28 War Vessels Listed In August Ship Output

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Twenty-eight special military-type ships for the Army and Navy were among the 119 vessels delivered in August by shipyards under the jurisdiction of the Maritime Commission.

The Commission reported yesterday that the 119 ships aggregated 1,157,602 deadweight tons. This brought the year's output to 1,109 ships with a total of 11,059,586 deadweight tons.

In addition to the military-type vessels, ships delivered in August included 16, large tankers, 9 Victory cargo ships, 7 C-type cargo vessels, 5 small coastal freighters, 1 concrete freighter, 3 concrete barges and 50 Liberty freighters.

400 Mile-an-Hour Customers use "Flying Horsepower" Now...

After Victory—

Official U. S. Navy Photo

"FLYING HORSEPOWER" in Mobilgas for Cars!

FLYING in the wake of this swift-winged warbird is a great gasoline story for American motorists . . .

As soon as Uncle Sam says O.K., the same power ingredients which give our war planes their super fuel for faster take-off and climbing speeds, greater cruising range—will go into a wonderful new Mobilgas for your car.

America will get "Flying Horsepower" —for new quick power response on the road, new super pick-up power at all driving speeds!

It's all possible because of 11 years of pioneering work by Socony-Vacuum—a $90,000,000 investment in new refining equipment and facilities—the World's Greatest Catalytic Cracking Development Program. At war's end, Socony-Vacuum's 19 great super fuel refining units—*largest catalytic cracking capacity in the industry*—will turn out "Flying Horsepower" for America's cars.

Be on the watch for New Mobilgas *with "Flying Horsepower"* at the familiar Sign of the Flying Red Horse.

SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.

COMING! AT MOBILGAS DEALERS AFTER VICTORY—NEW MOBILGAS WITH "FLYING HORSEPOWER"

Mobilgas
SOCONY-VACUUM

Art North of Boston—News of Stage and Screen

Ninety Pictures on Display In Annual Show at Laconia

By Dorothy Adlow

Laconia, N. H.

The fifth annual exhibition of the Laconia Art Group is now on display at the public library here. There are altogether 90 pictures, including oils and water colors by natives and summer visitors, professionals and amateurs.

This is as miscellaneous a display as we may hope to find, as friendly, homelike, earnest, and happy. Lacking is the studied selection of the city exhibition, the aloofness, documentation, classification. Here may be found primitives without plush, prospects without perspective. Half the Laconia pictures are by hobby artists who know no more about plying a paintbrush than instinctive guidance has indicated, and who probably look upon the invaders from the cities as queer people with a strange way of seeing things.

* * *

There is enough on display to unfold a veritable survey of contemporary painting: enough to give full sweep to the circle, for circle it is, from the determined presentation of "Blackout" expressively projected by Lavinia Meeks, aged four, to the impassioned "Dance of Destruction" by Lois Bartlett Tracy who has made color, rhythm, and configuration the language of feeling at high pitch. Mrs. Tracy is a woman of energy and vision, who not only has composed a repertoire of pictures of stimulating substance, but has leavened the communal artistic loaf with a patient and persuasive hand. Mrs. Tracy is the propulsive force of Tall Timbers Art Colony, and she and her industrious artistic guests and colleagues carry their enthusiasms into the main thoroughfares of Laconia with the impact of a tidal wave.

The Tall Timbers folk add zest and color with a dash of the bizarre to the Laconia Annual. They are professional painters, each with an established mode of procedure. They bring mountain vistas, shaded pine groves, gabled rooftops into a planned syntax, and they work methodically. Grace Bliss Stewart's canvases are circumspectly planned and firmly wrought. She always maintains a balance between part and whole. There is invariably an accentuation of thrust and contour that imparts the more vigorously a sense of solid form.

* * *

"Top of the World" is one of the most imposing canvases in the exhibition. "Pepper and Things" shows how the artist can grade down to the smaller dimensions of a still life without losing the architectonic treatment of form. Helen Stotesbury's miniatures are made clearly and briskly with aquarelle. The studies by Eva Lapovsky are ably translated from the outer scene into an interplay of color and shifting planes. Jeannette Genius expresses a pastoral freshness in "Early June" and Dorothy Bemis shows a comparable exuberance about "Spring."

Eleanor Manheim's canvases enrich the exhibition with their lyrical presentation of the New Hampshire scene. Carl Seymour's contributions are as engaging as they are pleasing. They reveal a ready and eager and unprejudiced hand. His "Birch Avenue" has a tenuous quality that a more professional hand would labor to achieve.

* * *

The water colors by C. V. L. Meeks are nice recordings of the magnificent panorama of mountains, valleys, and farms seen from the heights of Steele Hill. "Scudding Clouds" is his freest and most communicative performance. Victoria Meeks portrays a lake view with the directness and freedom of an eight-year-old painter. Irv Siegal has tended the cows and horses at Steele Hill, and found an odd hour to make some graphic drawings of horses and cattle.

Among other exhibitors who hold our interest are W. R. Marsland whose "Winter Solitude" is tranquil; Ruth Johnson who makes a pleasant pattern in "Sunlight and Shadow"; Mabel E. Donovan who presents a snowy version of "Motif No. 1, Rockport, Massachusetts"; R. E. Colby, Ralph Henry, Ruth Gilman, Arthur Houle, Page Trotter, and Gertrude Mills.

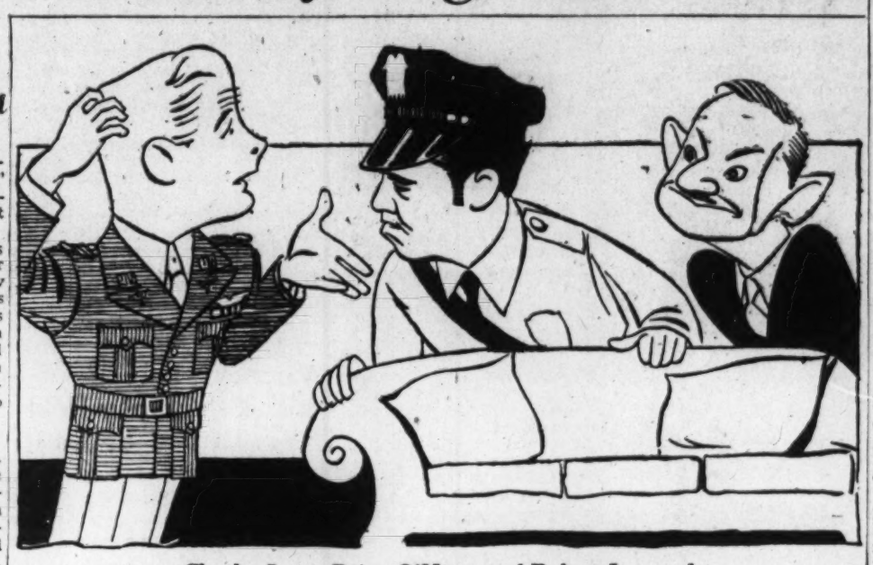
There is a group of the ably painted scenes of New England by E. Louis Vuilleumier, young painter of Laconia who has fallen in the present war.

For Olsen-Johnson Show

Edward Cline, Hollywood director, has been signed by Olsen and Johnson to direct the comedy sequences in their forthcoming musical, "Laughing Room Only," which goes into rehearsal soon and opens in Boston the middle of October. Mr. Cline will arrive in New York this week. He directed the films, "Crazy House," "Ghost Catchers," and the forthcoming "See My Lawyer"—all of which starred Olsen and Johnson.

'Robin Hood' for Boston

A revival of Reginald de Koven's "Robin Hood," directed by R. H. Burnside for the Messrs. Shubert, will be presented at the Shubert Theater on Monday, Sept. 25. The cast of 90 will include George Lipton, Wilfred Glenn, Frank Farrell, and Edith Herlick. Settings will be by Watson Barratt. The production will go to New York after the Boston engagement.



Charles Lang, Brian O'Mara, and Robert Leonard
In "Down to Miami," at the Shubert Theater

Screen News

Alan Mowbray will appear as George Washington in a 20th Century-Fox fantasy, "Where Do We Go From Here?"

* * *

"First Man in Tokyo," an RKO film from an original story by Robert Bren and Gladys Atwater, concerns a Marine Corps flyer who gets into Japan disguised as an Oriental.

* * *

"Riverboat Rhythm," a story about showboat rivalries at a river port, is announced as a coming RKO musical with Marcy McGuire and Glenn Vernon in the leads.

* * *

Gregor Rabinowitch announces that for United Artists release his next production will be "Latin Quarter," using music from "La Bohème" as the background of a story of the liberation of Paris.

* * *

Joel McCrea will have the part of Will Rogers in the Warner Brothers' film of the humorist's life.

* * *

"Two Yanks in Paris" will be the next Edward Small film using William Bendix and Dennis O'Keefe in the leads.

* * *

M-G-M is making "Son of Lassie" in British Columbia.

'Fortress Japan' Film

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station will include "Fortress Japan," a World in Action film depicting the war in the Pacific; "Easy Life," a "Crime Does Not Pay" film; "Passing Parade"; "Co-ed Sports" at Stanford University; Pete Smith's "Barbe-Cue"; "Film Vodvil," "Desert Wonderland" travelogue; Leon Errol comedy; three cartoons; and newsreels on the war and home affairs.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Life with Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Wallflower," by Mary Orr and Reginald Denham. Featuring Betty Blythe, Frank McNellis, Sonya Stokowski. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. first week: 2d week matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"Down to Miami," by Conrad Westervelt. Presented by Edgar MacGregor. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last four times). "Una Merkel Comedy," "Pete Smith's" "Invasion of Southern France," World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Washington Street Olympia—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:20 a. m. 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. "Man From Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Come Be My Love," by Edward Caulfield. Starring Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Bobby Sherwood and his orchestra.

Music

Agassiz House, Cambridge—Concert by the Radcliffe Choral Society. Edith Bernard, directing. 8. (Admission free).

Films in Boston

Exeter—"White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45. News and short films. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 12:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 1:35, 4:55, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Christmas Holiday," Deanna Durbin, Gene Kelly. 10:38 a. m., 1:28, 4:12, 6:59, 9:56. "A Girl in the Case," Edmund Lowe. 9:30 a. m., 12:18, 3:05, 5:52, 8:39.

Kenmore—"Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 2:57, 6:11, 9:25. "China Girl." 1:15, 4:34, 7:38, 10.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8.

Metropolitan—"Crime by Night," Jane Wyman, Jerome Cowan. 10 a. m., 1:10, 4:35. "I love a Soldier," Paulette Goddard, Sonny Tufts. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:35

Orpheum—"Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

Paramount—"Double Indemnity," Fred MacMurray, Barbara Stanwyck, Edward G. Robinson. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Three Little Sisters," Mary Lee, Ruth Terry, Cheryl Walker. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Moonlight and Cactus," Andrews Sisters. 1:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 8, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Scollay—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. "Man From Down Under," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

State—"Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 12:05, 3:15, 6:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—"U. S. Marines on Review," "Three Cheers for the Girls," "Throwing the Bull," "Jewels of Iran," "Information Please," "Follow Through," cartoons and latest newsreels.

Telepix—"Airways of the World," "Paris," "Military Horses," "Technicolor Sports," "Marines Make Music," "Una Merkel Comedy," "Pete Smith's" "Invasion of Southern France," World News. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. 2:40, 6, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Washington Street Olympia—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:20 a. m. 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. "Man From Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "It Happened Tomorrow." Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. "This is the Life," Donald O'Connor.
Regent: "Lost Angel," James Craig, M. O'Brien. "Goodnight, Sweetheart," Ruth Terry.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 2, 4:45, 7:55, 10:25. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell.
Coolidge Corner: "Eve of St. Mark," Anne Baxter, Michael O'Shea. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham.
Cleveland Circle: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carole Landis, Martha Ray. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier. 1:45, 7:45.
Harvard: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hale. 2, 8.
University: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Gordon Oliver. 3:20, 6:30, 10.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 3:29, 7, 9:30. "Her Primitive Man," Louise Allbritton. 2:08, 8:12.
Park: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan. "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant. "Star on Parade," Larry Parks. 1:30, 7:40.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, June Allyson. 3, 8:45. "March of Time, Back Door to Tokyo." Selected Short Subjects.

MALDEN—Granada: "And the Angels Sing," Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," Edgar Barrier.
Auditorium: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne. Short Subjects.
Mystic: "Allergic to Love," Martha O'Driscoll. 2:01, 7, 9:53. "Days of Glory," Tamara Toumanova, Gregory Peck. 3:32, 8:22.

Maplewood: "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, Patric Knowles. 1:52, 7:52. "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 3:08, 9:08.
Orpheum: "Underground Guerillas," Mary Morriw. 2:10, 7:55. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 3:40, 9:38.
Strand: "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:12, 8:17. "U-Boat Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf. 2:02, 7, 9:51.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Tamara, Toumanova. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 6:45.
Fellsway: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. Selected Shorts.

NATICK—Colonial: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Stars on Parade," Lynn Merrick, Larry Parks. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Strand: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen.
Alhambra: Bing Crosby, "Going My Way."

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Knickerbocker Holiday," Nelson Eddy.
Strand: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Call of the South Seas," Janet Martin.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Carole Landis, Kay Francis. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. 2:50, 8:35.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Bathing Beauties," Red Skelton. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Man from Down Under," Charles Laughton. "So This Is Washington," Lum 'n' Abner, Mildred Coles.
Coolidge: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. Selected Short Subjects.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McCallister. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway.

WEYMOUTH Drive-In Theater: "Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "The Mad Ghoul," Evelyn Ankers, David Bruce.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzpatrick. "Moonlight in Vermont."

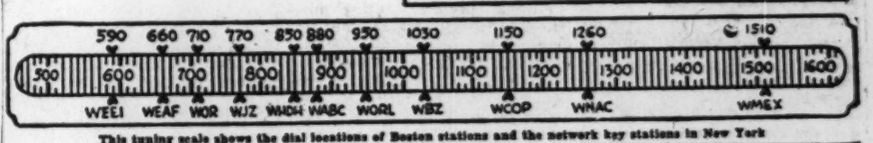
Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of long ago. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—Jan van der Gucht, tenor. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. Macdonald Hastings. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—The Will Hay Program. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"; sk	Cleveland-Detroit, tele-	"Irish Melodies"
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	graphic report	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Cleveland-Detroit, tele-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Drama; Interview	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	graphic report	News service
4:00	Chas. Pelley; 'Melody in Sky'; songs	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Cleveland-Detroit, tele-	Sports comments
4:15	Vets' Information.	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	graphic report	Recorded music
4:30	Help Wanted; news	State Dept of Education	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Cleveland-Detroit, tele-	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:45		The Western Rambler	Young Widder Brown	graphic report	Recorded music
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; E. Howe	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; dance music
5:15	"Victory Notes"	'Easy Rhythm'	'We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter:; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	"Inside MGM"; int	'Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Rhyme Time"
5:45		Boston Public Schools	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; news	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	"The King's Men"	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Fred Waring program	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Nelson Eddy, records
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	Fred Waring program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Talk; "Terry"; Music	News service; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr...	Mystery drama	'Charlie Chan'; mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Al West & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Chester Bowles, talk	drama with Ed Beale	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Natural science talk
8:00	"Suspense"; drama	Ray Henle, news	Frank Morgan; C Daley;	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	"Suspense"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	E. Blore; R. Young, me	Sunny Skylar, songs	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Sheriff drama; News	America's Town Meeting	First Service Command	Sammy Kaye's Variety	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		"Should We Join a	Performance; Variety	Show; Paul Winchell	Irish Melodies
9:00	Maj. Bowes Amateur Program	World Organization Requiring Fighting?"	Music Hall; Sonny Tufts; Variety show	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:15				"Screen Test"	Classical Album
9:30	"Corliss Archer";	J. Dorsey's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	"Starlight Serenade";	Classical Album
9:45	"Corliss Archer"	Dance orch.; Drama	soloists; orchestra	Alfredo Antonini, cond.	Classical Album
10:00	Gov Thos E Dewey	Raymond Gram Swing.	Thomas E. Dewey	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	Gov Thos E Dewey	Silver Nocturne	Thomas E. Dewey	Well-Known People; tlk	"Lest We Forget"
10:30	Larry Douglas;	Joe E. Brown and 'Stop	News dramatizations	Parade; Music	Recorded music
10:45	Irene Bordoni; or.	or Go'; quiz	News dramatizations	Music; Weather	Recorded music
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Recorded music
11:15	Unrationed Jam	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Recorded music
11:30	"Viva America!";	Fishermen's program	Canadian Music in Wartime; CBC Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Lillian Leonard	Musical pgm.; News		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale: recordings
4:30 p. m.—"Southland Singing"
4:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music
5:00 p. m.—"Something for the Girl"
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, news
7:00 p. m.—Dick Jergens' Orchestra
7:15 p. m.—News of the World
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters
9:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off

WGTR-WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5 same as WNAC
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music
6:00 p. m. to 6:30 same as WNAC
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert
7:00 p. m. to 10:15 same as WNAC
10:15 p. m.—Key to Melody
10:30 p. m. to 11 same as WNAC
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off

Army to Sell 43 Airplanes And 4 Gliders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH GRAFTON, Mass., Sept. 7—Forty-three airplanes and four three-place gliders which arrived at the Jenning Brothers Air Service at the airport here are part of a $3,000,000 sale of surplus aircraft which Defense Plants Corporatoin is today holding at 30 sales centers throughout the United States.

The aircraft, which arrived yesterday, are mostly small liaison and courier type planes suitable for sport flying. Some of them were used under the War Training Service program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and others were acquired by Defense Plants Corporation for Army primary flight schools. They are now being sold because of the suspension of many of these programs.

Choice of the North Grafton airport as a sales depot was made largely so that purchasers could fly away any of the planes which were in a flyable condition.

After an inspection by the Civil Aeronautics Authority the Office of Price Administration sets a ceiling price on each plane. A buyer may acquire any plane by paying the ceiling price. If the bidding is under the ceiling, the highest bidder for each craft wins.

The surplus aircraft are sold on an "as is" basis. That is, there will be no "free demonstrations" or motor "tune ups" for prospective customers. In fact a good many of the purchasers of these surplus aircraft are themselves flight school and airport operators who have facilities for putting the craft back into first-class shape.

It was also learned that there also will be a limited number of light twin-engined trainers available for the sale by the Government shortly.

Busy Season Recorded By Tourist Agencies

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's now "handful" of tourist agents, numbering more than two score in prewar days, have chalked up one of the busiest summer seasons in their entire history, it was learned today after a survey among the various agencies.

When travel was sharply curtailed because of the war a number of agencies "holed up" for the duration. A few decided to make a stand and see the thing through. At first it was touch and go, they admit, but as the European war picture became brighter the telephones jangled with increasing persistency.

With the summer behind them Boston's tourist agents are preparing for an equally busy fall and winter season. Inquiries about Florida have been pouring in since the first of the month. Also there is a marked interest among Bostonians about winter sport resorts in Canada and Northern New England, and New York's Lake Placid.

These agents admit they didn't have too much "to sell," but what they did have went as fast as they could write out the tickets.

Vacation Points

Where did Bostonians, or New Englanders, for that matter, spend their vacation holidays this summer?

Canada's Saguenay River trip lured scores of Bostonians while Monteral and Quebec City were the goals for many others. Great Lakes cruises were especially popular among other vacationing New Englanders.

New York City, however, was still the number one tourist attraction, and despite the hot summer, vacationists continued to go with only a few cancellations coming in, tourist officials said.

Both train and bus carried a large number of Boston vacationists to northern New England and Canada, New York, and the starting point for the Great Lake trips, but an increasing number of persons saved enough "A" coupons to use automobiles.

Major Problem

The tourist agents noted particularly that most trips taken by Bostonians were from five to 10 days' duration, indicating that the majority preferred to get back to their war jobs as expeditiously as possible.

It was agreed by the agents that one of the main problems was getting suitable train and hotel accommodations.

According to Arnold Rigby, director of the Hotel Reservations Co., hotel space in most major cities and resort areas has been, and likely will continue to be, as scarce as the proverbila hen's tooth. Nevertheless, he advises that people make their requests early and that when wiring or writing for hotel accommodations that explicit information be given.

On too many occasions, he points out, persons fail to give the time of their arrival, or the type of accommodation. A wire merely stating "reserve me a room at such and such a hotel" is hardly adequate information, he points out. Also asking for a "moderate" or "inexpensive" hotel means absolutely nothing, as what is "moderate" to some is too expensive for others, he said.

If the war with Germany ceases within the next month Boston tourist agents expect they will be flooded with requests for all sorts of tours for this winter though they agree hotel and train accommodations would still he hard to acquire.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 231 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut
Hartford—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WTHT, 1230kc.
New Haven—Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

Maine
Bangor—First and last Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Bangor—Sunday, Sept. 10 and 17, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts
Boston—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 7:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire
Keene—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WKNE, 1200kc.
Laconia—Fridays, 9:45 a. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester — Wednesdays, 1:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island
Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave
Republic of Panama
Colon—Sundays, 1:30 p. m., HP5K, 6.00mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Tonight, 6:30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	'Valiant Lady'; sk.	Church in the Wildwood	'Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Linda Crockett"; sk
10:15	"Light of World"	Music; Listen, Milady	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	'Changing World'	Fishermen's program	Studio program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill";	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	'Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Casablanca"; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.		"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Polka Time"; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Victory Gardens	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Parade of Stars	Luncheon With Lopez	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Jean Harper; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Walter Kiernan, news	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"	Yankee Kitchen	Sports comments
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	Jane Cowl Series; talk	Cowboy Jamboree
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Irish Music
3:15	"Tena and Tim"	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Yankees baseball game	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Parade; Songs	Drama; Musical variety	"Right to Happiness"	Yankees baseball game	News service
4:00	5 Bells in Boston;	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports comments
4:15	Navy show; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Yankees baseball game	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Victory Gardening
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees baseball game	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Dick Stabile's Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	Easy Rhythms	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:30	Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Rhyme Time"
5:45	'Inside MGM'; int.	Music; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner Dance
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a

N. E. Schools Praised For Pre-Induction Work

Contribution of New England schools to the pre-induction training plan of the Army has been magnificent Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Service Command told the opening session of a two-day conference of New England educators at Fort Devens today.

Surveyed last May 752 schools had 78,000 students enrolled in courses designed to meet Army needs, said General Miles adding that 77 per cent of all boys 16 and 17 in New England schools are receiving pre-induction training.

Replacements Needed

Looking into the future and basing his forecast on the continuance of an Army of 7,700,000 men, the First Service Command commander predicted that 60,000 teenage youths will be needed monthly as replacements. Explaining this statement, General Miles said that the Army had been on a "replacement basis" since April 1.

Continuance of this demand is a "challenge to the schools to increase their efforts" toward aiding students to prepare themselves for military service through pre-induction education, said General Miles.

"Induction of young men into the Army will continue until the day of victory," said Maj. Ralph C. Wenrich, head of the pre-induction training section of the Army Service Forces headquarters. "Need for pre-service instruction in the schools becomes more vital as the bulk of replacements is drawn from school-age youths," the Major continued

Eight Subjects Vital

Estimating that most of the inductees would serve in the infantry, Major Wenrich told the educators that eight subjects could be offered which would help the boys in adjusting to Army life and progressing in the trade of a soldier.

These are: Fitness, health aid and sanitation, communication skills, mathematical skills, military drill and discipline, rifle marksmanship, map reading and adjustment to Army life.

Massachusetts was represented at the conference by Julius E. Warren, State Commissioner of Education. Other educators attending included Paul D. Collier, Director of the Bureau of Youth Service for Connecticut; Russell H. Leavitt, High-School Agent of the New Hampshire Department of Education; George H. Baldwin, Assistant Director of the Rhode Island Department of Education, and John C. Huden, Supervisor of High Schools of the Vermont Department of Education.

V-Day Promises Semi-Haircuts

Half-shaved or half-shorn, customers at Thomas Console's Barber Shop in Allston will find the first notes of the V-Day bells mean "cease shaving or shearing."

To show that he is not fooling a prominent sign states:

"You sit in the chair at your risk. Soon as victory bells ring I will drop my tools, whether your half-shaved or half-haircut."

Over 150 Sign School Pledge As Others Seek Night Courses

While more than 150 boys and girls who have been making good money this summer signed cards last night at the Dorchester House "Eve of S-Day Party," pledging that they would complete another year in school, a group of teenagers who quit school some time ago to go to work sought advice on night school courses.

This was one of the most unexpected and encouraging developments at the dance, Dwight Strong, director of the settlement house in the Fields Corner district, said today. The boys took time out from dancing to look him up in his office and explain that like the others going back to school, they had come to realize what better training and more education would mean after the war.

With Mr. Strong they looked up available courses and today are inquiring about them. For example, one 16-year-old boy whose father's uninsured grocery store burned last winter, is now working in a manufacturing plant. He intends to take courses in machine shop work. Another at first wanted to study automobile mechanics, but when it was pointed out that thousands of demobilized soldiers will be experts in that line, he decided to look into diesel engineering courses.

Socialist to Speak

Darlington Hoopes, Socialist Party candidate for Vice-President, will speak tonight at 7:30 o'clock in Pendleton Hall at Wellesley College. His lecture will be "The Position of a Third Party in the Coming Election."

Flooding N. E. With Utility Beef Opposed

"If the meat rationing program is going to be used to force a profitable market for meat packers, meat rationing should be removed in the United States," today declared Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association.

Commenting on the flooding of New England with utility grade beef, which he says meat packers have informed dealers will be continued for the next few weeks, Mr. McCabe protested that this was neither legitimate nor necessary and that it would lower New England's eating standards.

"The foundation of the Massachusetts retail meat business has been quality beef," Mr. McCabe pointed out. "At the present time the war agencies' demand for better grades of beef are recognized as legitimate and necessary by the merchants, but the utility beef 'deal' cannot be explained by war agencies' set-asides.

"Our cattle population has reached an all-time peak of from 80 to 90 million head. For the balance of the year meat packers will be slaughtering an all-time record number of cattle at a weekly average rate of 200,000 head more than in the corresponding period last year. All grades of beef are included in this record slaughter.

Office of Price Administration figures released this week state that 114,000,000 pounds of beef, retail trimmed weight, will be available for civilian consumers each week in September.

Over 33,000,000 pounds of this beef will be AA, A, and B, or top grades, according to OPA figures. This is the quantity available after the Government has set aside 60 per cent of the beef slaughter for the armed forces and Lend-Lease.

"Now New England is informed that nothing but 'utility beef' will be brought in for local consumption on a 'take-it-or-go-without' basis. Where is the balance of the good beef slaughtered going?

"Why can't New England have a just portion for sale in retail stores where the family buyer can secure an occasional roast or steak instead of a constant diet of stew beef and hamburger?"

Utility grade beef is fourth grade and is described by some meat men as taken from cattle too scrawny to be worth fattening.

Dahlia Show Called Off

Because of the dry weather the Dahlia Show scheduled to be held at Horticultural Hall, Saturday and Sunday, has been canceled, Thomas L. Galvin, President of the New England Dahlia Society, has announced. Members of the Society, however, will exhibit at the Boston Victory Harvest Show on Sept. 24, 25, and 26.

Driest Summer in 70 Years Blow to Connecticut Crops

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7—The driest summer weather in 70 years shriveled crops along the Connecticut shore, set rural householders to hauling water from the wells of their more fortunate neighbors, and threatened the supply of city areas served by reservoirs that are rapidly being lowered.

New Haven's rainfall for the four months of May, June, July and August totaled only 5.15 inches. With some variations because of local showers the same condition prevails from the Rhode Island border to the New York State line.

Hartford, 38 miles inland, has had twice New Haven's rainfall, but even this is far below normal. Litchfield County, in the Berkshire foothills of northwestern Connecticut, is the only area that the drought has spared.

This week, the State's dairy farmers sounded a warning to consumers and to the government that they will not be able to maintain milk supplies unless drastic steps are taken to assist them. A drought subsidy announced by the War Food Administration will not be large enough to help them much, they said, and a committee has been named to go to Washington requesting a government program to purchase hay outside the State and bring it here for distribution at government expense.

The dry weather, it has been estimated in official quarters, has cut the State's hay crop by 25 per cent. To overcome this shortage, farmers must import 80,000 tons of hay at a cost estimated to be $3,000,000. The hay, presumably, must come from Canada unless some of it can be found in New York State. With the entire New England area suffering in greater or less degree from drought, Connecticut does not expect to find available supplies of hay any nearer home.

The subsidy already announced, the same as that to be paid in Rhode Island and parts of Massachusetts, is 10 cents a hundred pounds of milk, effective Sept. 1. If continued for a year this would mean $535,000 to Connecticut milk producers against their $3,000,000 additional expense for hay.

Postwar Projects

Postwar projects costing millions of dollars and designed to develop the Connecticut countryside and shore area for greatly expanded tourist and recreation use have been submitted for the consideration of the Postwar Planning Board.

Suggested by private individuals and local promotion groups, these include a development of a senic parkway up the Housatonic River Valley from the Sound to the Massachusetts line; a new parkway along the shore close to the beaches; a recreational and sports development at Candlewood Lake, largest body of fresh water in the State; and a further beautification of Hartford's Bushnell Park and the grounds of the State Capitol.

Ballots Issued

Servicemen and women have applied for 50,000 absentee ballots for the November election.

Proposed New Age Pension Law Raises Benefits

A petition seeking repeal of the Old Age Assistance Law and substitution of an Old Age Pension Law under which the minimum payment would be $48 a month as against the present $40, was filed today with Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

The proposed law would eliminate the requirement that children of aged parents contribute to their support. It also provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commission of three members to consist of a physician, an attorney and a non-professional person to administer the law. At present the Old Age Assistance Law is administered by the State Department of Public Welfare.

The petition will be referred to the office of Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, for approval of its form. Later it will come before the 1945 session of the Legislature. If rejected, petitioners must obtain 20,000 signatures to place the petition on the ballot in the 1946 state election.

Included among the 10 original signers of the petition were Mayor Edward B. Coffey, of Salem and Charles C. O'Donnell, of Lynn, President of the Massachusetts Society for Old Age Pensions.

New Indictments In Shipyard Case

Eighty-one indictments on charges of conspiracy and making false claims against the Government in the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard pay-roll padding fraud, were returned by the Federal Grand Jury today to Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.

These brought the total number of indictments returned in these cases up to 210. The Grand Jury, which has been in continuous service since last March, completed its work upon filing these indictments and was dismissed by Judge Wyzanski. It had devoted its entire attention to the Hingham cases since the first of them were exposed last May.

None of these cases have come to trial as yet, although many of the defendants have been arraigned and have pleaded not guilty. About 140 former welders and counters at the shipyard have been involved in the activities which are alleged to have resulted in defrauding the Government of close to $500,000.

Electric Rate Drop in R. I. To Save Public 6 P. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept 7 (AP)—Gov. J. Howard McGrath announced today a reduction in rates of the Narragansett Electric Company, serving most of the State, which he added, could save consumers upward of $450,000 annually.

The reduction resulted from an agreement between the company and the Federal Power Association, after an examination of the firm's financial structure the Governor said.

The drop in rates will mean a saving of about 6 per cent annually to domestic consumers.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

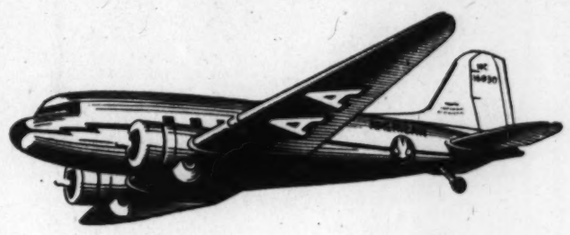
Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3 and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.



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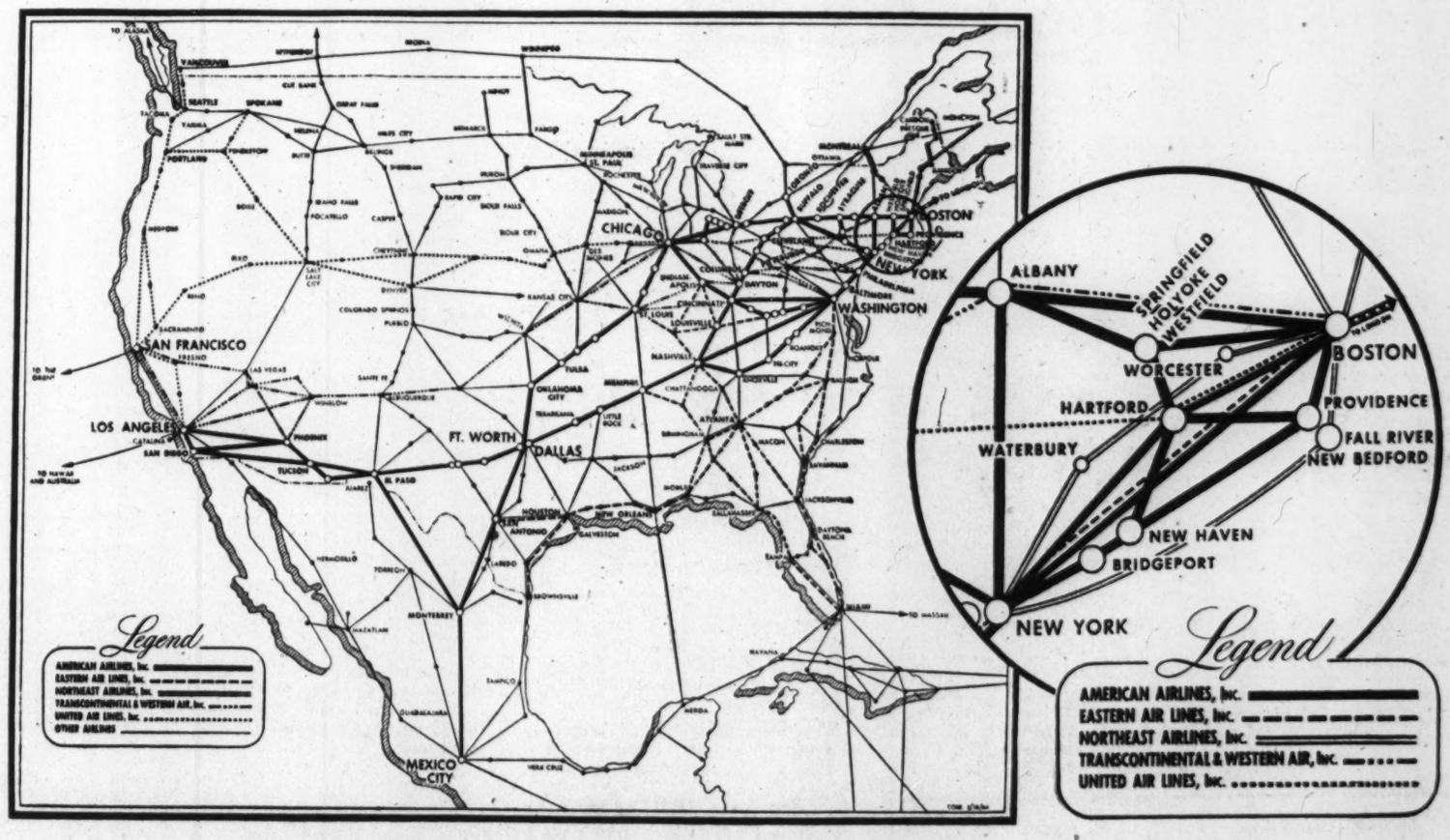
BOSTON'S importance as a national and international air transportation hub is growing.

When equipment is available, three additional Airlines will join with Northeast Airlines and American Airlines to serve Boston and New England. American, which operates from coast to coast and in Canada and Mexico, for years has served most other major U. S. cities together with many other Airlines. American's leadership, therefore, was attained through competition with other Airlines. It will be maintained upon the same basis.

American has applications pending before the Civil Aeronautics Board for the extension of its routes to many additional U. S. cities. This will add considerably to Boston's air travel advantages. American also is seeking a trans-Atlantic route from Boston to London, which will make Boston an international air port.

Unlike surface methods of travel, the importance of air transportation transcends local and sectional advantages. The speed of transport planes, their freedom of movement and their immunity from surface obstacles already have changed the pre-air age meaning of locations. Boston's radius of effectiveness is unlimited because distant places are only a few hours away by air.

In the air there are no seaboards, no interiors, no boundaries! *"Where"* has lost its old meaning. Now, the *use* we make of air's exclusive advantages determines our individual, civic and national prosperity and *security*.



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Soviets on the Vistula Crucial Test for Nazis

Continued from Page 1

been fortifying that front since early July. It presents a final and decisive test of German endurance. For Germany can achieve its goal of a winter siege only by holding both the Vistula and the Rhine defenses. If either goes, everything is lost. The immediate and most dangerous threat today is on the Vistula.

Campaign Recapitulation

The events leading up to it deserve recapitulation at this moment. Russia's July campaign was almost decisive. It began on June 23. By the first of August it had swept forward as much as 400 miles, reached the Vistula on a broad front from Warsaw to the Carpathians and jeopardized Germany's whole eastern position.

But no army can go that fast and that far in so short a time without overstretching its supply and communication lines. Several attempts were made to maintain momentum across the Vistula. One bridgehead still exists at the lower end in the direction of Krakow. But the Germans were able to contain and eliminate these threats. Russian patrols were driven back and a coherent front re-established.

More than that, the Germans were able to wipe out the wedge driven to the Baltic coast just south of Riga. A very considerable and impressive German recovery was achieved.

The month of August, therefore, became a race between German defense preparations and the movement of major Russian forces across the 400-mile belt of devastation. The question to be decided is which side has made the most effective use of the time.

The launching of the present Russian drive tells us that, in the opinion of Moscow, enough force has been brought up to the front to warrant a try at German defenses.

The outcome is not predictable on the basis of the extremely limited information about events on that front which reach the outside world. One can only see at this moment that a move has been made which can be as decisive as a breach of the Siegfried Line within the next two weeks would be.

64-Cent Check Received By Dollar-a-Year Man

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 7 (AP)—A 64-cent check from the Treasury Department for nine months work was received by Frank Heyward, Jr., pulpwood consultant of the Regional Office of the War Production Board.

Mr. Heyward is a dollar-a-year-man on the Government pay roll.

Battle in West Won by Allies At Mortain

Continued from Page 1

to decide which of three tempting courses to follow.

The first possibility was to drive straight north to Belgium, thus cutting off large numbers of Germans along the coast and also eliminating the propaganda value to German morale of the flying bombs.

The second was to push on northeast toward Lorraine and the Seigfried Line at its closest point.

The third was to swing southeast toward the Belfort Gap and the Swiss frontier, and thus cut off 200,000 or 300,000 German troops retreating up the Rhone Valley.

In the end, all three courses were followed, with emphasis and priority on the first—the northward push to Belgium, with the result that the British are in Antwerp and the Americans in Namur in Belgium.

On the eastern sector, General Patton's forces are nearing the German frontier at several places in the region of Luxemburg and not far from Metz and Nancy. The Germans now must reckon with the possibility of attack against the Siegfried Line on a very broad front, extending right up to Holland.

There still are large pockets of resistance behind the Allied advance columns. The story is told, for instance, that one American column heading north found an almost equally large German column following it.

The final upshot of all these moves is that the German armies which were in France have been so torn to pieces by the speed and force of the American and British advances that they are unlikely to be able to offer much opposition even if fairly large numbers of them succeed in falling back on the Siegfried Line.

The campaign in southern France has gone the same way, and the German forces withdrawing northward, even if they are not cut off completely, are not in any state to put up real resistance.

Nazis Drain Schools To 'Man' War Plants

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 7

Germany ordered its eighth grade pupils into war work and sent thousands of Red Cross men and women into armament plants today in far-reaching extensions of total mobilization decrees.

Army Camps Bar Racial Segregation

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 7 (AP)—The War Department has maintained throughout the present war that it is "not an appropriate medium for effecting social readjustments," Acting Secretary Robert P. Patterson said in a letter to Gov. Chauncey Sparks, released here Sept. 5.

The Department, Mr. Patterson added, "has insisted that all soldiers, regardless of race, be afforded equal opportunity to enjoy the recreational facilities which are provided at posts, camps and stations."

Mr. Patterson's letter was in reply to a telegram from Governor Sparks to President Roosevelt Aug. 24, protesting a War Department order forbidding racial segregation at Army posts. The Governor contended the directive "violates a State-wide practice and belief and aggravates rather than helps" race relations.

British Civilians Jubilant As End of Blackout Nears

Continued from Page 1

nights. Blackout was an institution to which the British people took instant dislike as soon as they saw it, but it has rendered them considerable service in heavy air raids. However, the invention of flying bombs has made blackout more or less obsolete.

But, in addition to this, it is felt here that with the isolating of the majority of flying-bomb sites in western Europe, the menace from the air diminishes every day. But it is not forgotten these sites may, in time, be re-established farther back.

The decision to resume a modified system of street lighting will put a great strain on municipal authorities up and down the country, but, on the whole, they seem pretty confident they will meet the test triumphantly.

Areas Ready to Turn on Lights

Only in a few badly blitzed areas is there likely to be any delay in taking advantage of the new regulations. Already Sheffield, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Hull, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Newcastle, and Glasgow have announced they are ready to turn up the lights. The chief problem is connected with getting hold of an adequate maintenance staff.

In England, Scotland, and Wales, there are 770,000 gas-lighting standards, and every 200 require a man to look after them. Then there is the question of fuel. Peacetime consumption of coal in the manufacturing of gas for gas lamps was nearly 1,000,000 tons annually; 230,000 more tons were used for electric lighting. But despite all difficulties, more than three quarters of London local authorities report themselves ready for action.

There is good news, too, for civil-defense workers and fire guards. On Sept. 12 daytime fire watching is to end all over Britain, and instead of 48 hours a month compulsory C. D. duty, only 12 henceforth will be necessary.

Compulsory Drills to End

Finally, all compulsory drills and training in the Home Guard are to be stopped and duty will resume on a voluntary basis. Nighttime fire watching is to continue in London and a few other areas only.

This easing up of requirements from the British public is due to the favorable military situation, which Home Secretary Herbert Morrison pointed out is largely due to the fortitude of the citizens of London.

"History," he said, "will be able to record the astonishing fact that when the German armies were being battered to pieces in the closing battles of this world war, Hitler and the German High Command left them with appreciably reduced air cover in order that men and materials might be available for the high-minded military task of smashing people's homes in London.

"The immense resources which could have helped protect Germany's fighting troops were deliberately reserved for use against back streets and suburban roads of London."

Some ATC Operations Turned Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 — Assumption of more of its domestic air transport operations by the Army Air Forces was in prospect as United Air Lines Sept. 6 turned back its domestic military flying program to the AAF.

In an announcement United stated that it had flown the equivalent of 2,570 coast-to-coast flights within the United States for the Air Transport Command.

The company is, however, continuing its ATC operation across the Pacific and to Alaska.

United began flying for ATC between Army air depots in the United States in the spring of 1942. Since then the company has flown approximately 28,200,000,000 round-miles on such domestic military transport routes. Well over 15,000 military passengers were carried.

J. A. Herlihy, United's vice-president in charge of operations, stated that approximately 24 pilots and a considerable number of ground employees of United will be relieved of full or part-time military contract duties as a result of the change-over.

How to Mail Christmas Gifts Overseas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP)—Christmas gifts for overseas service people should be packed in metal, wood, solid fiberboard or strong double-faced corrugated fiberboard, Army and Navy Postal Services advised homefolks today.

Strong twine around the boxes and tight packing of the contents will insure your serviceman and woman a better Christmas gift, the experts said. Other advice:

Protect every sharp instrument, such as a knife, or razor blades, by careful wrapping.

Use "inner boxes" for all hard candies, nuts, caramels, fruit cakes and chocolate bars. They also should be of wood, metal or cardboard to give the folks overseas a real treat, they advised.

Forget soft candies entirely.

Label the package "Christmas Parcel" and see that it weighs not more than five pounds and is not over 15 inches long.

Mailing dates are Sept. 15 to Oct. 15.

Bolivian Seeks Sale to U. S. of Tin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Mauricio Hochschild, owner of extensive mining interests in South America, is in the United States to negotiate a new contract with the Foreign Economic Administration for the sale of his Bolivian tin for use in the American war industry.

That was the explanation for his visit given to reporters here Sept. 5 in a prepared statement in which Señor Hochschild also took the occasion to deny the report that he had come to the United States with the sale of his Bolivian properties to an American customer in mind.

In that same statement, the South American magnate admitted that he was kidnaped for 17 days last July in Bolivia, but said he had never plotted against the current Bolivian regime. In fact, he hoped to help that country readjust its postwar problems, he added.

Señor Hochschild said the kidnaping was a "great injustice" and a "most disagreeable experience," but despite persistent questioning he refused to elaborate on any of the details. When asked whether he believed his difficulties with the Bolivian Government were over, he said: "I hope so."

Chinese Chopsticks Will Juggle Spuds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Chinese chopsticks may dip into more potatoes, and into less rice, in the future.

This is partly because a Department of Agriculture potato specialist has spent nearly two years in China, helping the Chinese to develop the spud as a food crop to supplement rice.

The return of the specialist Dr. Theodore P. Dykstra, has been announced by the State Department. He went to China 20 months ago loaded down with seed potato samples. Four of these varieties proved best suited to Chinese soils, so Mr. Dykstra sent back to this country for 500 pounds of additional seed potatoes which were flown to China, and have now yielded a new seed crop.

Chinese General in U. S.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 7 (AP)—Gen. P. T. Mow, Deputy Commander of the Chinese Air Forces, yesterday paid an official visit to the Pueblo Army Air Base—the first such visit since arriving in the United States.

Dreadnought Fuel Use

A 35,000-ton battleship uses five times as much fuel oil as one of the new destroyers.

First Test Cleared By De Gaulle

Continued from Page 1

of revolution hangs over the whole procedure. Yet it is hard to see how it could be otherwise in the circumstances. There were, beyond all question, many Frenchmen who, by conviction, adopted the Nazi creed and went over to the enemy. There were others who collaborated through fear or for money.

The rift between those and their neighbors, who at the price of much suffering refused to collaborate, is too great to be bridged easily.

Billions for Roads On Postwar Agenda

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—A $3,375,250,000 road construction program, one of a series of "weapons" being fashioned in Congress to combat postwar unemployment, was put on the list by Administration leaders Sept. 3 for pre-recess action in the Senate.

One of the most ambitious public works programs under consideration as part of the over-all reconversion machinery, its consummation would require the approval of state legislatures. State funds would be necessary in most instances to supplement proposed Federal expenditures totaling $2,075,250,000.

Since 45 legislatures meet in January, Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley told sponsors he will join in an effort to obtain passage during the next fortnight of a bill authorizing the Federal contributions. They would be spread over three postwar years.

One Gallon Does the Average Room!

Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
Mixes with water, applies like magic, covers with 1 coat, dries in 1 hour, no "painty" odor. Washable. Lovely new colors!
Only $2.98* per gallon
* Prices slightly higher in Rocky Mt. Area
KEM-TONE IS SOLD BY 50,000 DEALERS, COAST-TO-COAST!

If a bump on the head starts you thinking—

IF YOU forget the cupboard doors are open—chances are you'll bump your head with a resounding thwack.

You'll probably start thinking: "Why doesn't somebody figure out a kitchen cabinet with bump-less doors?"

Well, we've devised your bump-less doors, all right . . . but we've gone even further, here at Good Housekeeping. We've examined every feature of your kitchen.

And we've come up with some postwar planning that's practical . . . that's here and in use, today . . . *ideas* that are available to you and to manufacturers *right now!*

To improve your workshop

Recently we took a good look at the kitchen cabinet. We examined it from the point of view of working housekeepers.

Was there any possibility of improvement? Well, yes—plenty!

Bumping our heads on the open cupboard doors, we bumped into an idea our readers hail as nothing short of revolutionary: slide-up doors that work like a charm.

Then—by designing easy-to-reach racks—we got rid of the "glory hole," that accumulation of pots and pans and covers which proves such a nuisance to any working housekeeper.

Buried, hard-to-find spice jars led us to adopt step-up shelves. Now we're able to see the smallest jar in our cabinet easily.

Your disposition often depends upon your position—so we're constantly working out ways to avoid bending and stooping.

And you needn't think we stopped there! No, ma'am! Cutlery racks were designed so that we could see every knife and spoon—no more groping around in hide-away drawers to find the right tool. We introduced a posture chair and two-level table that can be made higher or lower by a mere touch of the hand. One level is for sit-down work, the other for stand-up jobs. We contrived a convenient electrical outlet with a cord that unreels.

Vertical filing of pans, covers, and platters; pull-out panels on which to hang strainers, ladles, all manner of equipment that ordinarily clutters up drawers; pull-out shelves onto which bowls and pans fit easily—these are just a few of the things we've included in *our* kitchen so that we could tell you how to work out similar improvements in *your* kitchen.

This is no fantasy

Where are all these new ideas? In the minds of exploratory dreamers? Not a bit of it! They're *here* at Good Housekeeping, here where you can see them, where they can be tried out in a *practical* way!

"Yes, but how can *I* get the *benefit* of all these innovations?" you may ask.

Well, pictures and the detailed report appeared in June Good Housekeeping. If you missed it, *just write us and we'll gladly send you a reprint—at no cost.* If you've a handy man around the house, he can help you work out some of these details right from the pictures.

What's more, we'll give all this information to manufacturers without cost—to encourage them to build better and better household equipment for you.

A down-to-earth pledge

You'll find no vague and visionary promises in the pages of Good Housekeeping.

We study, examine, and use things just as you would use them. Only after we are satisfied that they will work do we tell you what to look for when you buy and what to expect after you've bought.

To save you steps, we tell you how to organize your kitchen for more efficient food preparation and storage; cooking and serving; and washing up.

This is the standard we apply to every advertisement as well as every editorial page in Good Housekeeping.

Your faith is the bedrock on which Good Housekeeping is built. We value that faith and intend to deserve it as long as Good Housekeeping is printed. To that end we make you this pledge:

That at no time, and not for any reason, or any profit, will any page of Good Housekeeping—editorial or advertising—trade unfairly on your trust.

TO MANUFACTURERS

If you're interested in products women will want tomorrow, write us for FREE blueprints of these kitchen cabinets designed by Good Housekeeping.

You may want to manufacture the complete unit or only one detail. Even if the plans just stimulate your thinking, we'll feel well repaid. We don't ask or want any royalties. All we want to do is serve our readers and you, who make products for our readers.

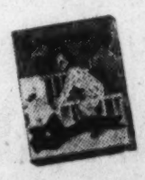
TO BUYERS

Here's a self-standing unit, improved kitchen cabinets that present no complicated installation problems. Good Housekeeping is offering manufacturers free blueprints for the building of this unit.

So that you can judge whether your customers would be interested in buying such cabinets, we'll send you reprints of an article describing them in detail, together with questionnaires. How many would you like, to mail to charge customers? Write and let us know.

WRITE TO GOOD HOUSEKEEPING—57th STREET AND 8th AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Good Housekeeping



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Guaranteed by Good Housekeeping

We give this seal to no one—the product that has it, earns it.

FOR VICTORY ★ BUY U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Tasty Treat just Brown and Eat

40-Fathom FISHCAKES
Nothing like 'em—for breakfast, lunch or dinner. Tasty, satisfying and so easy to fix. Just shape into cakes and brown in the skillet. Quick-frozen in neat waxed carton. Thrifty, too. One carton (contents made from 1 lb. whole fish and 1 lb. potatoes) serves four. It is non-rationed. Try them *today.*
40-Fathom FISH
40-FATHOM FISH INC., BOSTON

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

SALT SOME AWAY!
Your grocer has the perfect combination for home canning—fresh fruits and vegetables with fine Ivory Salt.

Western Milling Co.
Montana Spring Wheat Patent
Bluestem—Patent
Finest Soft Winter Wheat Patent
Capacity 1200 Bbls.
PENDLETON, ORE.

Choose YOUR Shoes Carefully!

YOU are more efficient, more cheerful, at the day's end if your feet are comfortable.
YOUR CHILD is most important of all, for growing feet, in the formative years (THE FIRST 20), demand constant vigilance.
YOUR HUSBAND—with today's added responsibilities and greater physical effort—should have COMFORTABLE—STURDY-SMART SHOES.
BUY MORE WAR BONDS
INDIAN WALK SHOES
"As Comfortable as a Moccasin for Every Member of the Family"
NEW YORK STORES: 13 W. 39th Street, 987 Madison Avenue, 2315 Broadway, 2604 Broadway, 4221 Broadway, 301 East Fordham Road, 1472 Metropolitan Avenue, BROOKLYN STORES: 25 Bond Street, 892 Flatbush Avenue, 4709 13th Avenue, 304 Utica Avenue, MT. VERNON: 11 Gramatan Avenue, HEMPSTEAD: 259 Fulton Avenue, JAMAICA: 89-65 164th Street, NEWARK: 1212 Raymond Boulevard, EAST ORANGE: 602 Central Avenue, WHITE PLAINS: 128 Mamaroneck Avenue.

This is the sixth of a series of advertisements by TIME, The Weekly Newsmagazine, to get Americans thinking harder and straighter about the problems our nation must face and solve if this war is not to have been fought in vain.

What do you want to do with your Navy?

There she rides, the greatest Navy the world has ever seen, twice as powerful as any other fleet afloat . . .

. . . the largest massed aggregation of strength in all the long history of sea power, direct descendant of the supreme navies of the past: of the sword-nosed Greek ships that terrified the watchers on the towers of Troy . . . of the iron-rammed triremes of Tyre and Carthage and Rome . . . of the shield-girt boats of the Vikings . . . of the Venetian galleys full of chain-mailed Crusaders . . . of the British Navy with which Nelson crushed Napoleon's naval ambitions at Trafalgar.

OUR NAVY'S battles in this war have already become classics: the Battle of Midway may well be studied as long as men fight on and under and over the sea. And no one will really know until this war is over how much the Navy contributed to the successful breaching of "Fortress Europe"—or how brilliantly it is outfighting the Japanese octopus in the Pacific.

But when peace comes, when the guns are still . . . *what will become of our Navy then?* Will we maintain it in its present overwhelming power? Or will we decide to spend our money in other ways?

A modern Navy is perhaps the costliest possession known to man.

And yet its cost is only a fraction of the cost of war. So the question we must decide is whether a supreme Navy is really our cheapest and best form of nationwide life and property insurance.

We nearly all agree that, whatever the cost, if we are to play a hand in the world hereafter, we must lead from strength and not from weakness.

The problem is: how much strength?

Maybe it will be easier to decide on the Navy's place in our budget if we first think through the kind of Navy we need and how we mean to use it.

- **Do we need a "big battleship" Navy or is the carrier taking its place? Is the battleship really too expensive a way to carry gunpower?**
- **Is airpower developing so fast that the role of the Navy will become secondary? Should the Navy continue to have its separate air force?**
- **Will there be a revolutionary change in the next few years in motive power or gunpower? What do rockets, jet propulsion, perhaps even atomic power, have in store for future sea power?**
- **What territory are we trying to protect with the Navy? Or are we undertaking to help keep the peace the world around?**
- **What bases must we own or have access to for these purposes? Will we share them with the British . . . the Russians . . . all the United Nations?**
- **What will our possible opponents in any future war be doing with their Navies? Is it enough to keep ahead of the next largest or must we outbuild all of them put together?**
- **Shall we make it possible—and is it desirable—for a million and a half men to stay in the Navy? (That would be cutting present personnel in half.) Should older men retire faster and make more room at the top?**
- **Should we maintain the Marine Corps in proportion? The Coast Guard? And the Merchant fleet (which has already reached the record-breaking total of 3400 ships)?**

In this country no President or Administration—however able—can carry out a strong, consistent naval policy without popular backing and popular understanding.

Are you contributing to that understanding—by developing an opinion of your own—by discussing these problems with other people? For instance:

Did you read Navy Secretary Forrestal's interesting article in the Saturday Evening Post for June 24, **"Will We Choose Naval Suicide Again?"**

Did you note the picture sequence in LIFE for May 8 headed **"Biggest Navy Has Revolutionized the World's Naval Strategy"?**

Did you ponder a bit over Admiral Ernest J. King's review of the Navy's part in the war so far, as summarized in TIME for May 1?

Do you own that old classic on sea fighting, **"The Influence of Sea Power on History,"** by Admiral A. T. Mahan (Little, Brown & Co., $4.50)?

An evening spent on this subject won't make you a naval expert. But it will help you *understand* what the naval experts are talking about, help make you a more intelligent citizen . . . something this nation needs now as never before.

TIME believes America's greatest need, now and in the coming years, is for the sovereign people to make up their minds and speak them out.

To do so, citizens must keep themselves *informed.* So, in advertisements like this, TIME is seeking to encourage wide thinking and reading not only of the newspapers and TIME, but also of books and periodicals that argue the cases and advance the causes that are in the news.

For TIME's own future is unalterably linked to a U.S. citizenry deeply concerned about public affairs—to a nation insistent upon seeking the truth and learning from recorded experience.

The weekly NEWSMAGAZINE

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NOEL
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ANDREW GELLER
DeLUCCA ORIGINAL
FOOT-REST
DORLEA
2½ to 11—AAAAA to D
744 MAIN STREET
HARTFORD, CONN.

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BACK-TO-SCHOOL FASHION SHOW
Planned with the aid of Fox's Teen-Age Board featuring Emily Wilkens' "Young Originals."
CENTINEL HILL HALL
HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, CONN.
Brown Thomson's Telephone 7-4161

SAVINGS IN HANDBAGS
3.99 plus tax
Ceiling 5.00
Variety of smart styles in smooth or alligator-grain leathers, felts and rayon failles.
STREET FLOOR

COME TUESDAY NEXT AND FALL IS UPON US.
Now is the time to acquire that new suit the wardrobe needs; right now at Stackpole's is a grand display of this season's best examples in women's tailoring, including many men's Worsteds in Black and Brown with fine pencil stripes. Also Shetlands, Twills, Gabardines and Flannels in notched collar and cardigan styles.
$45 to $75.00
STACKPOLE, MOORE, TRYON CO.
115 ASYLUM STREET
Women's Shop—Third Floor
HARTFORD, CONN.

If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
2-3619
Hours 1 to 4:30 daily, except Saturday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
HARTFORD, CONN.

WAR BONDS MEAN MORE THAN A GOOD INVESTMENT

British Prison Plan Urges Rehabilitation of Offenders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—Side by side with the problem of the education of Germany, Britain now is considering the question of the best ways of reforming antisocial elements in its own estate, according to a speech made by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison to the Advisory Council on Treatment of Offenders at its first meeting held here on Sept. 5.

It is being increasingly felt here that a more advanced policy can be adopted toward the individual than toward the international problem. Whereas in the latter, the main object is to prevent Germany from again breaking world peace, in the former Mr. Morrison placed greater stress on reformation than on deterrence.

Prison life at present, said Mr. Morrison, forces men to concentrate their thoughts on themselves, thus increasing selfishness, which is one of the chief causes of crime.

The method of combating this which the Home Secretary suggested is developing the social aspect of prison existence and encouraging the prisoner to consider himself as a member of the community.

It is thought here that to carry out such a plan completely would necessitate radical rebuilding of the British prison system, but Mr. Morrison pointed out several steps which can be taken at once.

First, it is highly desirable to find out what can be done to help courts make right decisions about various types of criminals brought before them; then, to discover practicable alternatives to imprisonment; and third, to develop the probation system as a highly skilled profession.

Mr. Morrison asked co-operation of the Council, which consists of people of widely differing experience and backgrounds, including the left-wing publicist, Harold Laski, to give attention to these matters. Mr. Morrison suggested that soon it may be possible for Parliament to consider a criminal-justice bill which had been shelved at the beginning of the war.

Dewey: Labor Front Barters Away Rights

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, declared today he was certain "workers will not submit to a labor front which barters away their political citizenship."

In a message to the annual convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations New York State industrial union council, Governor Dewey said:

"I refuse to believe the rank and file of labor is partisan to the philosophy of the dole and I refuse to believe that the practitioners of the dole philosophy can have labor's votes delivered to them by anyone at all."

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, describing the Republican party as "childishly naive" about the magnitude of postwar problems, said in a speech prepared for delivery at the convention, the United States "must go forward under the forward-looking leadership" of President Roosevelt.

McCarran Victor In Nevada Race

CARSON CITY, Nev., Sept. 7 (AP)—Lieut. Gov. Vail Pittman Sept. 6 conceded his defeat by Senator Pat McCarran in their race for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in the Sept. 5 election.

No Example for Aid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Earl Richardson, blind operator of a refreshment stand in a Government building, told a House labor subcommittee yesterday that he made $14,000 last year—$4,000 more than the pay of a Congress member. The committee is investigating the need for Federal assistance to the physically handicapped.

TAKE BETTER CARE OF YOUR RUGS
CLEANING
REPAIRING — STORAGE
New Haven 8-0123 Bridgeport 3-3030
Majestic Laundry
We Operate Our Own Rug Cleaning Dept.

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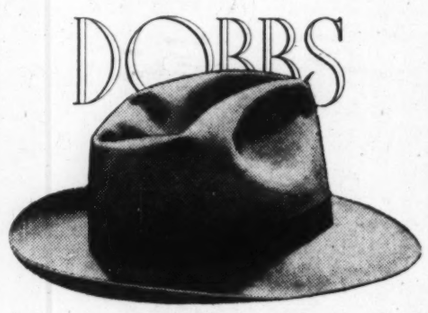
DOBBS



THE DOBBS Cross Country is the most famous Dobbs in America. Lightweight. Featured at $6.50 and $8.50. Other Dobbs, $7.50 to $15.
Rogers Peet Company
A label that spells character
Fifth Avenue at 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y.
13th Street at Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.
Warren Street at Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.
Tremont St. at Bromfield St., Boston 8, Mass.

Dewey Makes Final Plans for Tour

Associated Press

Governor and Manager Talk Things Over

Thomas E. Dewey and Herbert Brownell, Jr., Republican National Chairman, have lunch and discuss details of the Presidential candidate's nation-wide tour which opens in Philadelphia with a speech. His entire tour will take in many cities from coast to coast.

Roosevelt Talks to Two Dixie Chiefs

By the Associated Press

Governors of two southern states where antifourth-term sentiment is reported strong talked with President Roosevelt at the White House on Sept. 6.

Gov. Coke Stevenson of Texas was the first to see Mr. Roosevelt and was followed later by Gov. James H. Davis of Louisiana. Both said they came at the President's invitation.

Governor Stevenson was reticent about any political discussion he may have had with the President, but Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, who went with him to the White House, said later that he supposed the Governor and the President "naturally talked" about the Texas political situation.

Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, also went with Governor Stevenson to the White House.

The party split developed last May when a pro-Roosevelt faction walked out of the Texas Democratic convention after anti-Roosevelt delegates won test votes.

Governor Davis told newsmen he and Mr. Roosevelt talked "very little politics" but that he had told the President of the political situation in his State. He predicted the President would carry Louisiana.

Romania Constitution Restored by Decree

BUCHAREST, Romania, Sept. 7 (AP)—King Mihai has issued a decree restoring to Romania the liberal constitution abolished in 1938 by his father, former King Carol.

The royal decree will indirectly ring about abolition of racial laws passed during Romania's partneship in the Axis and many other antidemocratic laws.

It is believed this action may wipe out a number of conditions still standing in the way of an armistice with the Allies. The Russians took into custody more than 800 German residents of Bucharest, including some diplomats and Gestapo agents.

Dewey Campaign Opens With Coast-to-Coast Tour

Continued from Page 1

which constitutes a difficult, uncertain hurdle—a hurdle which seems to make the race harder going for Governor Dewey and easier for President Roosevelt. That hurdle is the unresolved question of whether the jury of 1944—the voting electorate—is paying any sustained attention to the prosecutor. This remains to be seen, but what is to be seen is that the Republican nominee is having to compete with a compelling sequence of events which inevitably either divert attention from politics or fasten attention upon Governor Dewey's political opponent.

Headline Hurdles

Such events, either in today's headlines or in the making for tomorrow's headlines, are these:

The war news from Europe, which never has been more preoccupying and potent than it is today and bids fair to be more so.

The imminence of new and more powerful offensives in the Pacific, which are certain to be in progress throughout the period of most of the present campaign. If the war in Europe is drawing to a close, the war in the Pacific will be just approaching its height.

The oncoming conference between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and the Anglo-American military leaders, which cannot be far in the offing.

The tangible steps which are now being taken in Washington at the Dumbarton Oaks conversations to bring about the beginning phases of the peace as Allied arms in Europe are bringing about the concluding phases of the war against Germany.

The prospect that a full-dress session of all the United Nations will be held before Nov. 7 to bring the full-bodied machinery of world-security organization into being.

And all the other news of the Administration's activities to begin industrial reconversion, gradual military demobilization, and other evidence of some freedom from the pressure of war-making in which the voters are so deeply concerned.

Obviously, Governor Dewey must seek to cut through the nation's understandable concern with these paramount matters and he will aim to make his appeal both dynamic and imaginative. Governor Dewey has two means of accomplishing this. He will act to focus attention on his own campaign and, when the news is too formidable, he will search out ways of identifying himself constructively with that news.

A good example is the way the Republican nominee already has associated himself as an active participant and counselor in the Dumbarton Oaks peace-machinery discussions. For a time, this looked like a wholly Roosevelt and Administration show. But Governor Dewey delivered a warning in behalf of the smaller nations and against "power politics" which, whether needful or not, dealt himself right into the middle of the news and brought together Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Governor Dewey's own foreign-policy adviser, John Foster Dulles, in a manner which associated the G. O. P. nominee with whatever significant results stem from this meeting.

Dewey Against CCC

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey told a news conference today that any decision on universal military training must be postponed until after the war, but added that he was opposed to establishing a new Civilian Conservation Corps.

Here for a major speech in which he said he would discuss the "fundamental issues" of the campaign, the G. O. P. presidential nominee was asked what he thought about the establishment of compulsory military training courses for use after the war.

"That is a decision that must be delayed until later and dictated by the circumstances," the New York Governor told about 100 reporters who clustered around him in a huge ballroom of a downtown hotel. "I'll tell you this, however, I am not for a CCC."

A reporter asked if Governor Dewey were referring to a recent statement by President Roosevelt advocating the establishment of youth corps in the postwar period. Governor Dewey said his statement must stand for itself.

The Republican nominee was asked if he thought the timing of a projected conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain had any political significance. Governor Dewey said he did not know when the conference was scheduled to be held.

At this point Roscoe Drummond, Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, asked Governor Dewey whether he would think there would be any significance in the timing of the conference if it should be called for this week end, when Governor Dewey was just beginning his active campaign.

"It would be an amazing coincidence," Governor Dewey said as he rammed his hand into his coat pocket.

The questioning then turned to inquiries concerning the possibility of additional federal legislation to eliminate fraudulent voting.

The New York Governor said he thought there was good legislation already on the books, adding it was "the old question of getting good men to administer the law who believe in it."

"In other words," he said, "you need an attorney general."

Philadelphia gave Governor Dewey an enthusiastic reception as he arrived.

Campaign Gasoline

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Campaign managers of candidates for state or federal office today were made eligible for special gasoline rations.

Dewey Appoints Commission To Study Socialized Medicine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6—The State of New York moved a step nearer socialized medicine today with the appointment by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of a commission to study ways and means of providing medical care to all economic groups. The committee is to submit its findings to the Legislature in January.

Action by the Governor was in line with the recommendations in his 1944 message to the Legislature, in which he asked for cooperation between public administrators and private physicians to insure a high order of medical care for the needy.

However, in naming the members to the commission, the Governor warned them that their main problem would be to find "a sound middle ground" between extremists who want to socialize all medicine and those who oppose the broadening of any aspects of medical care.

He voiced the hope that a successful approach to such a solution might be reached, but added that failure to achieve such success would mean the serious impairment of the health of the community as well as the degradation of the standards of medical practice.

Lieut. Col. Basil C. MacLean of Rochester, a director of the Strong Memorial Hospital, has been named Chairman of the Commission. Assemblyman Lee B. Mailer, Superintendent of the Cornwall Hospital and Chairman of the Temporary Commission on State Health Preparedness, is Vice-Chairman.

The commission will have $40,000 for its work.

Roosevelt Victory Termed Peace Key

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 7 (AP)—The "future peace and prosperity" of America depends on the re-election of President Roosevelt at the November election, "one of the crucial points in our history," Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida asserted last night.

"The results" of the election, he told a public meeting at a theater here, "will determine whether we shall have peace and prosperity or depression and war.

"We can have an enduring peace—if we will. We can have prosperity—if we will. But to have them we must have an administration with experienced leadership.

"In short, we must have Roosevelt."

martin's

GREY-DYED INDIAN LAMB
. . . "young" pelt, we've developed it in every high fashion, silhouette and length.
$225 to $325
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are these 7 DROPS TO BEAUTY
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You drop this lotion carefully in the palm of your hand . . . smooth it on your skin . . . enjoy its pleasant smoothness as every infinitesimal bit goes to work, helping to keep your skin at its very best. Flacons at $6, $10, $25, plus tax. At fine stores.
Velo-derma 9 UNIVERSITY PLACE NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

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Warsaw Struggle Recalls Intensity of Stalingrad

Some of the reasons why more aid has not been given to the embattled Partisans inside Warsaw are disclosed today in another article by a special correspondent who entered liberated Poland with the Red Army.

By Alexander Werth
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LUBLIN, Poland, Sept. 7—Why haven't the Russians done more to aid the unfortunate Polish Partisans inside Warsaw?

Here is one answer given by an officer in the Polish Liberation Army:

"The fighting between the Red Army and the Germans for Warsaw is as grim as anything the world has seen since the Battle of Stalingrad. Losses are extremely heavy on both sides. We have to contend with 12 to 14 panzer divisions—the best Hitler has left. We are immensely helping Allied progress in France, denuded as it is today of German panzers.

"Regarding the situation inside Warsaw, it is, unfortunately, only too clear that the Warsaw insurgents cannot be helped from the air. What arms can be dropped over Warsaw are bound to fall into German hands. The insurgents, except on the very first days, held only a few isolated buildings. Warsaw is a ghastly tragedy and all than can save what remains is for the Red Army and the Polish Army to crash through into Warsaw as quickly as possible. Nothing else is of the slightest value."

Skepticism Remains

This officer adds that it isn't an accident that Lieut. Gen. Vassili Chuikov of Stalingrad fame has been given an important role to play in the siege of the Polish Capital.

Needless to say, the delay in taking Warsaw is keeping up skepticism in many Polish minds everywhere in the liberated area.

Edward Osuska-Morawski, Foreign Affairs Secretary, makes no secret of the difficulties wherewith the Soviet-sponsored Polish Liberation Committee is faced. Everything has to be started from rock bottom. The situation is abnormal and bound to remain abnormal until the Red Army and the Polish Army have taken Warsaw and are well across the Vistula Rover. It is difficult to settle down.

Economic relations are bound to remain disorderly for some time. The primary question is to get people into regular jobs and put an end to the present chaotic hand-to-mouth existence.

Peasants Supply Food

Many people are not interested in earning 25 zloty a day if they can earn ten times more speculating. The problem is to make jobs pay the equivalent of necessary food and to make "black marketing" unprofitable. Therefore, committees now are working on a program whereby work would automatically mean more food over and above the basic ration. Anyone holding a regular job then could buy food at state prices 40 times lower than market prices.

This food comes from the peasanty. The part of the food essential for Army needs and basic needs of the population can be obtained by the National Committee through regular taxes and food levies. It cannot, however, be denied that the peasants are less scared of the Poles and the Russians than of the Germans to whom they surrendered food readily at pistol point.

Additional inducements will be required to make the peasants part with large quantities of food—namely consumer goods.

Hence the National Committee is eager to obtain from abroad, notably from the United States, consumer goods as soon as possible.

The problem of restoring their own industries is too long-term in the light of urgent needs. Such are some of the problems with which the Committee is faced. That Poland is basically sound can be seen from the enormous number of volunteers pouring into the Polish Army of liberation and the smoothness with which mobilizations are proceeding.

Majdanek barracks are a first-class moral preparation for the coming battles. There have been no clashes between the Red Army and the Polish Army on the one hand and men of the Armija Krajowa (Partisan Land Army) on the other hand.

But in Armija Krajowa itself there is a deep and growing split between uncompromising followers of Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, military chieftain in the Polish Government in Exile, and those devoted to the memory of Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski. The fact that Gen. Michal Rola-Zelinski, commander of the Polish Liberation Army, was closely associated with General Sikorski is having a profound effect and is greatly helping toward restoration of Polish unity.

General Rola - Zelinski said, "Time is working for us and the Government in London had better hurry." That in many respects is true.

At the same time, General Rola-Zelinski himself does not deny that a better atmosphere will be established in Poland and fuller confidence restored if agreements are reached between the two Polish factions. What also is needed are fresh victories which finally will dispel the myth that the Germans still are very powerful and may come back literally with vengeance.

Eastern Front Strategy

By a Staff Artist

Russians Advance on Two Fronts

Arrows show where Russians are driving ahead in smashing offensives at both ends of long Eastern Front.

Germany Still Hopes for Allied Split

By Lieut. Gen.
Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—The German Army is in far worse fettle than it was in 1918 when Field Marshals Paul von Hindenburg and Gen. Erich Ludendorff urged the German Government to throw up the sponge.

Yet there is no sign of any responsible body in Germany assuming control and offering to accept the Allied terms of unconditional surrender.

German generals probably would have done so had their revolt against Hitler been successful, but the suppression of that rising evidently has deterred any other independent thinkers from pitting their wits against those of Hitler and his followers.

Against Army Advice

It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that continued Nazi resistance is not based on military advice, and we should do well to consider what it is that still keeps Hitler at the helm.

There are two main reasons—first, the ever-present hope that members of the United Nations, with their various national characteristics, may fall out of step on the eve of their final victory; the other, trust in some secret weapon yet to make its appearance.

I believe the latter reason is for home consumption only, so I shall confine myself to considering the first—hope of Allied disagreements.

There have been many attempts to interrupt the harmonious working of Allied control, but two will suffice to explain my meaning.

Russo-Polish Relations

Russo-Polish relations always can be represented as strained. This is the theme on which Nazi propaganda and the sensationalist can always focus attention. They are at it now.

A lesser piece of grit which has been inserted into the Anglo-American machine is the change in command in France followed by the promotion of Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery.

Sections of the press in Britain and America have implied that Marshal Montgomery had been demoted when Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley assumed independent command of the 12th Army Group, and that the Montgorery promotion to the rank of Field Marshal was the British reply to a slight conferred on him by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

What are the facts?

Original Setup

When the setup of the High Command in the West was announced at the beginning of this year, General Eisenhower was shown as Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, his deputy being Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder; the land forces were shown as being in two separate components—British and American — Marshal Montgomery being designated as the British commander and General Bradley as the American.

That was the setup officially published up to D-Day. It was, in fact, sometime before it was announced that Marshal Montgomery was in command of all forces which had been put ashore in France.

Yet that decision had been reached as early as January. I happen to know because Marshal Montgomery told me so himself—although until now I have felt bound to hold my peace.

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New Synthetic Rubber Process Boosts Nation's Capacity 40 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 7—The capacity of the nation's synthetic rubber plants to produce GR-S rubber has been increased 40 per cent as the result of a new continuous polymerization process developed by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Announcement of the new process was made here today by Dr. R. P. Dinsmore, vice-president in charge of research, who revealed that the new technique culminates two and a half years of research.

The new process speeds up the rate at which the GR-S rubber latex is polymerized by 40 per cent. Since the polymerization step has been the limiting factor in total capacity of synthetic plants, this process offers a potential 40 per cent increase in the nation's output.

Since existing GR-S polymerization plants represent a capital investment of approximately $200,000,000, this development is the equivalent of $80,000,000 worth of new synthetic plants. But so simple is the improvement that the additional tonnage is made possible at about 1 per cent of the original capital cost of a producing plant, and the slight additional investment would be compensated for in a matter of seventeen and one half weeks through the more efficient utilization of raw materials which the operation makes possible.

As originally built, the nation's synthetic rubber plants had a capacity for the production of 735,000 long tons of GR-S rubber per year. Subsequent improvements made it possible to increase their capacity to 130 per cent of their original "design capacity."

The new Goodyear process, if fully utilized, would provide a total production potential of 1,338,000 long tons.

The full significance of this figure lies in the fact that it is larger than the total prewar world requirement for natural rubber.

The new process, Dr. Dinsmore said, also results in a more uniform synthetic rubber with better working qualities.

GR-S rubber is made by polymerizing or uniting together the molecules of two materials, butadiene and styrene. This step is accomplished in large glass-lined tanks known as reactors.

Each reactor has a capacity of several thousand gallons, is like an upright cylinder in shape, and is equipped with paddles on a vertical shaft.

Navy 'Boot' Gets Boot But Leggings Stay On

SAMPSON, N. Y., Sept. 7 (AP)—The word "boot" has been given the boot at Sampson Naval Training Center.

Lieut. Commander John T. casey, public relations officer, said, however, that recruits would continue to wear the boot—pardon, leggings, from which boot-recruits got their nickname.

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A special meeting of the shareholders of the Suffolk Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston is called for September 13th, 1944, at 3:30 P. M. in the office of the Association, 50 Franklin Street, for the purpose of considering the recommendation of the Board of Directors to amend Section 1 of the Charter, covering the name of the Association.

Suffolk Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston
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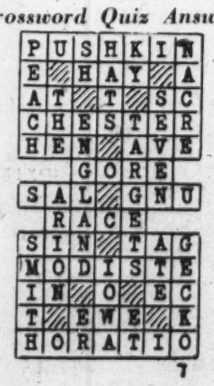
Crossword Quiz Answers



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Sports News

Bob Feller Keeping Arm In Condition

By George R. Porter
(Seaman, Second Class, United States Navy)

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC—Cleveland's former "Boy Wonder," and one of the all-time greats of big league baseball, Bobby Feller, was interviewed by the writer during a recent recreation party on a Pacific version of Coney Island.

This especially hot and clear August day found Feller on Shore Patrol duty. Looking lean, bronze and in good enough shape to pitch a double-header, he first reminded us that he was a Chief Specialist on a new battleship and in charge of all recreation, including the physical-development program.

Has Equipment

"We have over $2,000 worth of sporting equipment on board, everything from ping pong games to fishing tackle," Feller said. "If the fellows want to play baseball, we have 18 uniforms, plus plenty of bats, balls and gloves."

The young Cleveland mound ace shipped out of a United States East Coast port about a year ago, and has been in the combat area ever since.

Feller picks Ted Williams and Joe Di Maggio as the toughest hitters he was called upon to face in the American League.

"Teddy Williams far outclassed the other hitters in our league," Bobby said. "I'd rate Joe Di Maggio as the number-one man among right-handers."

How did he get them out?

"Well," he replied, "I usually used my fast ball to get me out of jams. But I had a little trouble trying to throw it past Williams."

In regard to postwar baseball, the Cleveland star is as optimistic as the rest of the game's clan.

Boom After War

"Baseball will have its boom years after the war," Feller remarked. "But it will take about five years for the game to get back to normal, especially if the war with Japan extends through 1947. Some of the older fellows will not play again and many of them will have passed their peaks. This means that the game will have to sit back and wait for the coming crop of rookies to blossom into stardom."

Feller says that he finds time to keep his arm in shape, which should come as good news to the Indians.

"Yes, both at anchor and underway, I take daily workouts," Bob explained. "The fellows throw the ball with me in the fantail. We also throw a medicine ball around in one of those round-robin affairs. I'm in pretty good shape."

Bobby occasionally gets into an exhibition game ashore with teams from other ships. As this was written, his last engagement was a four hitter which he won, 4-1. Naturally, the boy is anxious to get back to the majors.

"I'll sure be glad to get back into that Cleveland uniform," Feller said, then added hastily: "but not until this job has been finished. A couple of times around the park and I'll be ready."

Maine Open Golf

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Maine open golf championship, dropped last year because of war conditions, will be resumed at Riverside, Portland's municipal course, Friday, as a one-day, 36-hole tournament.

Roy Adams of Prout's Neck, the 1939 winner, was regarded as favorite among entries already received. Among others entered were Ernest W. Newnham of the Portland Country Club, who once won the title five years in a row.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.325	Partee	.251
Fox	.324	Newsome	.251
Johnson	.322	McBride	.251
Tabor	.283	Cronin	.247
Bucher	.276	Culberson	.244
Metkovich	.275	Conroy	.233
Finney	.261	Lake	.222

Braves

Holmes	.308	Wietelmann	.232
Klutts	.281	Huston	.228
Macon	.280	Workman	.215
Masi	.275	Etchison	.207
Wright	.272	Hofferth	.190
Nieman	.265	Drews	.185
Phillips	.257		

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	11	5	Terry	6	4
Bowman	11	6	O'Neill	6	10
Barrett	8	5	Hausmann	4	7
Dreisewerd	1	1	Woods	3	7
Cecil	2	3			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Rich	1	0	Barrett	7	15
Hutchinson	9	6	Javery	7	17
Andrews	13	13	Cardoni	9	6
Tobin	13	17	MacPherson	0	0
Hutchings	1	2			

National League

	Games Behind	Won	Lost	P. C.	Games to Play
St. Louis		93	35	.727	26
Pittsburgh	16½	76	51	.598	27
Cincinnati	22½	69	56	.552	29
Chicago	33½	58	67	.464	29
New York	35	55	71	.434	24
Boston	40½	54	77	.412	23
Brooklyn	41½	53	78	.405	23
Philadelphia	42½	50	77	.394	27

Results Sept. 6

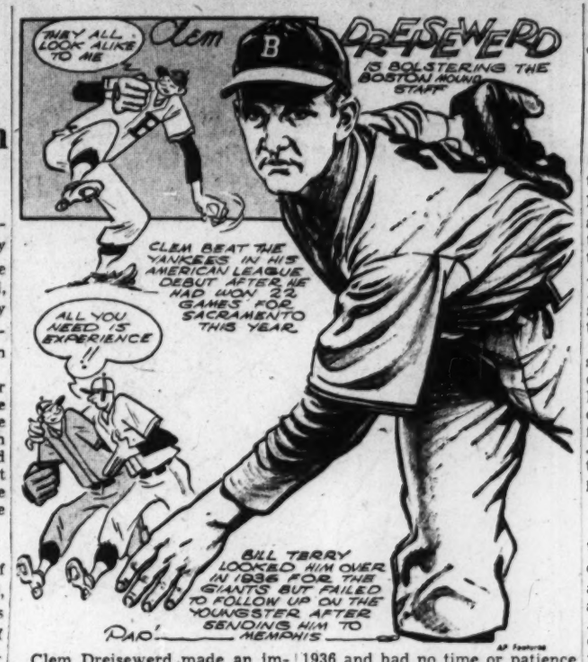
No games scheduled.

American League

	Games Behind	Won	Lost	P. C.	Games to Play
New York		74	50	.556	21
St. Louis	½	73	50	.553	22
Detroit	1½	72	60	.545	22
Boston	3	71	62	.534	21
Cleveland	10	64	69	.481	21
Philadelphia	12	63	72	.467	19
Chicago	13½	60	72	.455	22
Washington	19½	55	79	.410	22

Results Sept. 6

Detroit 3, Chicago 2.
Only game scheduled.



Clem Dreisewerd made an impressive debut in the uniform of the Boston Red Sox when he set down the Yankees with six hits. The southpaw, who had attracted the eye of a Boston Scout while winning 22 games for Sacramento this season, had a shut-out until the Yankees pushed over a lone run in the ninth inning.

Several of the scribes in the press box at Yankee Stadium recalled that Dreisewerd had been up for a trial with the New York Giants in 1936. Bill Terry was manager of the Giants at the time, and while he felt the young southpaw was pretty green. Clem possessed plenty of talent. Terry was thinking in terms of a pennant in 1936 and had no time or patience for a youngster several years removed from the big show. Dreisewerd was shipped to Memphis that spring and dropped out of the picture as far as the Giants were concerned.

Dreisewerd owes his start in baseball to Dr. Hub Pruett, who made quite a reputation for himself while pitching for the St. Louis Browns on the strength of the fact that he had Babe Ruth's number. Dr. Pruett recommended the youngster to Terry in 1934 after he had seen him pitch semi-pro ball in St. Louis. Terry first inspected Dreisewerd in Sportsmans Park ad helped him get started with a minor league club.

Getting Up a Game of Tennis Proves a Problem in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — King George VI's lawn tennis court in the grounds of Buckingham Palace has been ruined by a flying bomb. This fact has reminded the few Britishers who still play occasionally of the problems to be solved before they themselves can get a game.

Some of them have arrived, like the King, to find their tennis courts looking like demoded duck ponds. Others have had to clear away bomb debris or shrapnel. If one's prewar racket has all its strings, one's shoes probably have a hole in the sole; if one is able to get together three balls and four people at the same time, the screens around the court are so old they seem to cringe every time a ball goes near them.

Patches of Meadowland

Most prewar tennis lawns are graced by cabbages or beetroots. Those in public recreation grounds are just patches of meadowland, as gardeners have no time to cut them.

Very few amateur players can spare coupons for new tennis clothes, so a strange assortment of garments appears on the courts. Immaculate flannels of prewar days turn up rather shabby, off-white, and tired-looking. Shoes in most cases have been patched and repatched as they are now unprocurable.

A free half-day has to be devoted to getting a game of tennis. There is no question of impulsively throwing a racket and bag of balls into the back of the Austin and getting to the courts in a few minutes. Bicycle, bus, and Shanks' mare are current fashions in British tennis transport today.

A new social set-up has evolved from wartime conditions. The good player used to be popular and in demand. Nowadays the biggest "rabbits" are sometimes the most sought-after players. One usually finds them the owners of a half-used set of tennis balls!

Balls Reinflated

All sorts of devices are used to keep flabby, dirty old balls in circulation. They are sent away to be reinflated by sports manufacturers for a higher price than they cost when new. They are recovered—at twice the cost of new ones! Weeks, even months, elapse before they are returned. Some players even give their tennis balls a home-tubbing after each game!

Then there is the problem of the screen surrounding the courts. Examination usually discloses great gaps where balls most frequently bounce. To prevent the game from becoming a point-to-point race after balls, sweaters or coats are hung over these holes. Care in the selection of "patches" is necessary as a little too much weight would cause collapse of the screen.

Spectators Cooperative

The whole aim of the game of tennis has been changed. One used to try to win from the opposing side. Now the idea behind each shot is to keep the ball away from the holes in the screen. Unhappy is the man who fails to stop a shot which is sailing out of court. He is sent chasing after it as a punishment.

Usually spectators are co-operative. A well-trained park-stroller is a good ball retriever. He throws back all within a radius of six yards. Small boys also keep busy.

Some groups have five players, with one sitting out a set to act as "fielder."

There are, of course, a few Tennis Clubs which have managed to keep going. There are also a certain number of matches in aid of the Red Cross or some other charity.

But for the most part getting a game is such hard work that only the most enthusiastic amateur feels it is worth while.

Melita Spraggs

Jimmy Bucher Is Starring In Reserve Role at Fenway

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Much has been written about the hitting or the pitching of Tex Hughson, Bobby Doerr, Jim Tabor and other every-day performers as the Red Sox struggle to retain their rating of a contender in this American League flag scramble. And, of course, the boys have deserved each flowery word tossed their ways.

But as in most first division stories, not all of the heroes play every day. In the camp of the Red Sox, for example, there is the case of Jimmy Bucher. After this flag race has been run to its length, Joe Cronin may look back and call the former Dodger the wisest 1944 purchase made by the Boston club.

Replaced Tabor

Bought from the Toledo club the last week in May, Bucher was called upon to relieve Jim Tabor at third base. Jim had run into an injury. But even after the big Alabaman was ready, Joe Cronin delayed his comeback. Bucher was hitting around .280 and had turned out to be a vast improvement over Tabor on defense. Only because the manager of the Red Sox felt that the club needed Tabor's extra-base power was the surprising Bucher sent back to the bench.

In the second half of the season the man who bats left and throws right has several times filled in for the third sacker, along with pinch hitting against right-handers. In these pinch hitting roles, by the way, Jimmy has compiled a very fine .364 average, with a triple and three singles in 11 tries.

Then, when Bobby Doerr injured his back in an August series with the Athletics at Philadelphia, the Toledo rookie went to second base and played a sparking role in a crucial series at Yankee Stadium.

Yankees Coming

Bucher is not as young as most of the ball players big league clubs purchase out of the higher minors. Probably he could not play through a full 154-game schedule like Tabor or Doerr. Certainly he is no Doerr around second base. But when Cronin needs someone to step in and fill an infield hole, he couldn't find a better reserve man in the league than Bucher.

Jimmy will, of course, be in Doerr's old spot tomorrow when the Red Sox open that paramount week-end, four-game series with the New York Yankees, latest leaders in the American League race. On the mound for Cronin will be Joe Bowman, whose 11 victories include all league rivals except the Yankees and Browns.

Tomorrow will be the final Ladies' Day of the season at Fenway Park. On Saturday there is a 2 o'clock single game. The demand for Sunday twin bill tickets has been terrific. Our scout reports that the entire grandstand was sold out this morning.

* * *

Briefs . . . Tonight the Braves open a series with the Giants at New York . . . The Tigers picked up another half game on the idle Yankees in the A. L. race last night by beating the White Sox again, 3-2 . . . This morning the Bengals were one game to the rear of the Browns, who in turn trailed the Yanks by half a game . . . The Red Sox worked out yesterday and today . . . Pete Fox thinks he will be ready for the Yanks.

* * *

Wonder where the 40,000 St. Louis fans who are trying to get into 12,000 Sportsmen's Park seats for the World Series have been all season? . . . The Braves beat their Hartford farmhands last night, 11-6 . . . Hartford, Eastern League champions, will receive the Gannett Newspapers Trophy on the night of Sept. 13, with Frank Gannett, president of the group, making the presentation . . . The Dodgers have bought Stan Andrews, the Lynn catcher who once belonged to the Braves.

Minor League Scores

Results Sept. 6

By the Associated Press

International League

Syracuse 2, Baltimore 1.
Montreal 3, Buffalo 2.
Newark 8, Jersey City 1.
Rochester at Toronto, postponed.

American Association

Milwaukee 6-5, St. Paul 0-6.
Toledo 4, Indianapolis 0.
Only games played.

Southern Association

Atlanta 5, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans 3, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 4, Little Rock 3.
Memphis at Mobile, postponed.

Eastern League

Elmira 2-11, Utica 1-2.
Albany 10-8, Scranton 9-2.
Binghamton 7, Williamsport 4.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 2, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 4, Portland 3.
Hollywood 13, Los Angeles 12.
Only games scheduled.

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Allies Launch New Offensive Against Germans in Yugoslavia

Continued from Page 1

where a decisive battle, perhaps the last great battle of the war in Europe, may be fought.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army, moving up to the Moselle River on a front of more than 50 miles from Luxemburg to Nancy, wedged into the outskirts of the fortress city of Metz on the river's east bank. They had won one costly bridgehead across the Moselle.

Attacking both north and south of Metz, the Americans ran into fierce artillery fire as Nazi resistance stiffened under orders to hold out to the last in a desperate time-gaining buffer stand in front of the menaced Siegfried Line.

Front-line dispatches said there had been no additional crossings of the Moselle since the Americans breached the river in strength Sept. 6 after a week's delay caused by supply difficulties.

Striking on a front almost as broad, Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army strode forth from bridgeheads scattered over 40 miles along the Meuse from Namur to Anchamps in southeastern Belgium.

The First Army thrust perhaps was the more dangerous for the Germans, for it was aimed across the Ardennes and the northern tip of the Duchy of Luxemburg, along the route used by the invading Germans in 1940 and at a weaker link of the Siegfried Line.

To the west, the First Canadian Army invaded Belgium for the first time, sending an armored division into the famous Canadian battle ground of Ypres, 10 miles inside Belgium.

The Canadians, with forces already on both sides of Calais, in northern France, advanced to within seven miles west and southwest of Dunkerque and prepared to besiege Germans in the Belgian coastal strongholds of Ostend and Zeebrugge.

The boasted West Wall which the Germans began building eight years ago was about to undergo its greatest test.

"Within these fortifications the Germans must make their last great stand in defense of their homeland—and this decisive battle cannot be far distant," correspondent Don Whitehead wirelessed from the First Army front.

German Garrison Gives Up to Turks

By the Associated Press

Istanbul, Sept. 7

The German garrison holding the town of Pythion in the Greek triangle between Turkey and Bulgaria has surrendered to the Turks after crossing the frontier and will be interned, it was announced today.

The garrison of 68 German officers and 300 men will be placed in a camp in the interior of Anatolia.

Blackout Hid Patton Activities

Sept. 6 dispatches telling of General Patton's crossing of the Moselle followed a four-day news blackout on the activities of the Third Army. During that time Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters gave out no announcements concerning positions and declined to confirm or deny reports from the Swiss border that the Americans had crossed the German frontier near Luxemburg. It was disclosed Sept. 6 that American reconnaissance patrols had crossed the German frontier Sept. 3, but withdrew.

The Germans themselves in Berlin radiocasts asserted a firm defense was beginning to take shape but there was every evidence that the racing speed of the now-won Battle of France and Belgium is giving way to a slow but sure gathering of Allied strength for a coming bolt across the border and a fight to a finish within the Reich.

The German Radio declared that a British bridgehead pushed across the Albert Canal toward the Netherlands had been liquidated and that numerous British tanks were captured and destroyed in fighting at Merxem about two miles northeast of Antwerp.

British scouting units thrusting east out of Leuven (Louvain), approached the Gette River, 11 to 17 miles east of Leuven and apparently in the vicinity of St. Trond or Tirlemont, Berlin said.

Southern France:

American Force Nearing Belfort

A Lausanne Gazzette dispatch from the French frontier said Americans with tanks had arrived at Montbeliard, only 10 miles from Belfort, fortress town on the valley route into Southwest Germany.

The Swiss telegraph agency said about 800 persons, including women, children, and old men, had been impressed by the German SS to dig trenches on the west side of the Rhine around Huninque and Saint Louis, just north of the Swiss frontier.

American and French troops attempting to frustrate the German withdrawal from southern France have swept up a number of additional towns and the Americans are approaching the strategically important Doubs Valley adjoining the western border of Switzerland, Allied Headquarters in Rome said.

The Allied communiqué indicated the main German force was still outdistancing its pursuers, and a headquarters statement contained no word of major fighting.

After occupying Chalon-sur Saône, French troops reached near-by Givry and advanced up the west bank of the Saône to Allerey. The Americans, operating farther east, drove northward to the Doubs and upper Saône Valley, occupying Poligny, Arbois and Bletterans, and passing Chaumergy, about five miles from the Doubs River. The Rhone River Canal flows through the Doubs Valley.

Arbois is 26 air-line miles southwest of Besanco, which lies 47 miles from Belfort and a possible exit leading toward southwest Germany.

There still was no indication of the present position of the main German force which could have dashed northward from Chalon toward Belfort Gap after showing its heels to the French and leaving strong rear guards to protect its flank from the Americans.

A naval communiqué told belatedly of a 24-hour bombardment by American destroyers Sept. 4 on the right flank of the Seventh Army.

The Ludlow poured 376 rounds against batteries, strong points, and troops in the area between Cape Marpin and Monaco on the Riviera, with results described as "very good" despite some shore retaliation.

Meanwhile, the work of clearing the harbors of Toulon, Marseille, and other ports continued.

Yugoslavia:

Allies Join Tito In All-Out Offensive

Allied land, sea and air forces and the Partisan Army of Marshal Broz (Tito), have started a combined all-out offensive in Yugoslavia in conjunction with the Russian offensive to seal off all German escape routes from the Balkans, Allied headquarters in Rome announced.

The official report from Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's headquarters said the offensive had been in progress during the past week with the "land forces of the Adriatic" and Slovene Patriots participating. Land forces of the Adriatic is the official title of Allied troops penetrating Yugoslavia.

"On land, the National Army of Liberation (Marshal Tito's) has attacked systematically the main lines of communication of Croatia, cutting in many places the line from Zagreb to Sunja and from Sunja to Bihac, and rendering unusable the line from Zagreb to Ogurlin," the announcement said.

"Further south, the central attack has been launched on the Brod-Sarajevo-Mostar line and one line from Uzice to Visegrad. The main Zagreb-Belgrade line has been demolished in many places.

"In Serbia and Macedonia, demolitions have been made on the line from Belgrade to Skoplje and on the famous Skoplje-Veles bottleneck, where a heavily laden troop train was derailed and crashed into the Vardar River, killing or wounding 1,000 Germans."

The announcement did not make clear whether any American troops from the African or Italian areas were involved. American airmen, however, are in the van of the attack.

A successful drive across Yugoslavia to a junction with the Russians would trap all Germans garrisoning Greece, the Aegean Islands, Albania, Bulgaria, and southern Yugoslavia. It would be the first meeting of land troops of the Russians and their western Allies.

Maj. Randolph Churchill, son of the British Prime Minister, earlier this year landed by parachute in Yugoslavia and served as liaison officer for a while at Marshal Tito's headquarters. He has left the Balkans since.

20-Cent Range Finder Locates Flying Bombs

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 7

Sir Thomas Merton, a British natural scientist, devised a 20-cent range finder for antiaircraft batteries which solved the problem of sighting on a rocket bomb against its dazzling jet flame, it was disclosed today.

This recalled the use of a dime-store device in the Doolittle raid on Tokyo. Apprehensive that their bombsight might fall into Japanese hands, the fliers substituted a 10-cent store gadget.

Italy:

American Troops Occupy Lucca

American troops have occupied the important Italian city of Lucca, 10 miles northeast of Pisa, and have driven the Germans back to within less than six miles of the main Gothic Line defense beyond the town, Allied headquarters in Rome announced.

Only slight gains were reported in the British Eighth Army's major offensive in the Adriatic sector, where Allied forces entered Riccione Marina on the coast five miles southeast of Rimini and captured Besanigo, 2½ miles inland.

These advances were achieved after bitter fighting by infantry and tanks against well-intrenched Nazis.

Fighting was reported heavy along a 14-mile front from the coast, with the Eighth Army steadily hammering a way through German tank and anti-tank gun defenses.

British troops crossed the Ventena River and were within five miles of the eastern border of the principality of San Marino. British and Indian units captured 2,000-foot Monte San Giovanni, dominating the upper Ventena-Conca Valley.

American troops were advancing toward the western end of the Gothic Line on a broad front. Patrols were reported operating just south of Monsummano, 15 miles east of Lucca. The Americans were within sight of Pistoia and controlled the highway leading into the city from the south.

British in Air:

New Plane Made D-Day Debut

The British Navy's newest fighter plane, the Seafire III, made its debut in combat operations on the day France was invaded, the British Supply Council has disclosed.

Especially equipped for taking reconnaisance photographs, the Seafire squadrons were assigned on D-Day to reconnoiter enemy strong points and spot shellfire from British and American warships offshore.

Designed for eventual use with British naval forces in the Pacific, the Seafire is a single-seat low-wing monoplane with folding wings. It is powered with a Rolls-Royce Merlin 55 engine developing 1,470 horsepower and is armed with two 20 mm. cannon and four .303 Browning machine guns.

The Council also disclosed development of a new single-engine amphibian plane, the Sea Otter Mark 1, designed for naval reconnaisance and rescue work. It can be catapulted from ships, carries a crew of three or four, and is armed with bombs, depth charges, and three Vickers .303 "K" guns.

Eastern Front:

Russians Reported On Yugoslav Soil

Swift Russian troops were reported fighting within 90 miles of Belgrade and were believed already to have ferried the Danube and reached Yugoslav soil south of the Iron Gate Gorge where the river cuts through the Transylvanian Alps.

The Red Army might be using parachute troops in an effort to establish a junction with the Partisan Army of Marshal Josif Broz (Tito) through the rugged mountains inside Yugoslavia's northeast frontier.

Turnu-Severin, on the frontier, was captured Sept. 6 and the Russians pursued the Germans through the Iron Gate and were reported fighting for Orsova on the Danube, well beyond the gorge and 90 miles due east of the Yugoslav Capital.

In northern Poland, a great battle that may liberate Warsaw and carry the war into East Prussia increased in violence with two Russian Army groups attacking along a 35-mile front along the Narew River and on the close eastern approaches of the Polish Capital. The Narew fortress town of Ostroleka was toppled Sept. 6 and the Russians moved on within 23 miles of the southern border of East Prussia.

Red Star declared that 791,000 Germans had been killed on the long Eastern Front in the summer offensive from June 23 through Aug. 31, and said "this means the Red Army in nine weeks has exterminated a German army greater than that sent against the Allies." Other hundreds of thousands have been reported captured.

"Until now, the Germans kept their main forces on the Soviet front, shifting there divisions from occupied European countries and from Germany itself," the Army newspaper said. "The Hitlerite Command does not conceal the fact that its main task is to prevent invasion from the east."

An imminent large-scale junction of the Red Army and Marshal Tito's forces on Yugoslav soil was expected to block the Germans' last overland escape route from the Balkans.

A 50-mile fringe of foothills at the southwestern base of the Transylvanian Alps was all that separated the Red Army from the great plain which embraces Budapest and most of Hungary and includes Hitler's most important remaining wheat basin. The Hungarian frontier itself was 122 miles distant.

Before Warsaw, Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky drove the Germans from the ruins of Wolomin, seven miles from the Capital's eastern limits, and sent tanks thrusting almost to the edge of Praga, Warsaw's industrial suburb on the east side of the Vistula.

Casualties:

U. S. Loss in France Below Estimates

American Army casualties through the first three weeks of the Normandy invasion were about one half of the expected figure, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said.

For July and August, they were "slightly less" than had been estimated in advance, Mr. Stimson added at a news conference.

Before the initial French landings on June 6, the Army had estimated it would suffer 81,000 total casualties of all kinds, through the remainder of June, the Secretary stated, whereas the actual total losses were about 42,000. Of these, 33,933 were battle casualties, with the rest made up of accident and illness cases.

Mr. Stimson gave neither the estimated nor actual number of casualties in France for July and August in his summary.

Army casualties for all theaters since the start of the war based on reports to next of kin through Aug. 21 totaled 305,795, an increase of 20,957 since the casualty report made a week ago.

Navy casualties reported up to now total 59,964, an increase of 1,611 from the previous week. This gives a combined Army-Navy casualty total of 365,759.

Pacific:

Japanese Bases Blasted by Bombs

Every Japanese base of importance in a giant triangle, having the Marshalls as its apex and the Bonins to Celebes as a base, has been blanketed by Allied aerial might within a week.

The missing point was filled in Sept. 6 by an announcement of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz that Army Liberators on Sept. 3 and 4 attacked Marcus Island, 1,200 miles southeast of Tokio. It was the first land-based bomber blow there.

Monday Nimitz had reported a combination of air and naval punches at the Bonins behind Marcus and Wake in front of it.

Admiral Nimitz' announcement told of air strikes at Iwo in the Volcano Islands.

Bad weather hampered all air operations in the Southwest Pacific but Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air arm managed to get in another stiff jab at enemy shipping off the Philippines.

In the Mindanao area, where repeated appearances of small supply ships have been noted, General MacArthur's communiqué said the night-prowling Catalina flying boats sank three small freighters on Sept. 4 and 5.

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The Home Forum

"Are you forgetting God?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEEP within the human heart is a reverence for God, even though the individual may have only a vague idea of what God is and how to avail himself of God's help. On every side it is being proved that His power is at hand. Men need only awake to His presence and be willing to trust their entire well-being to Him. Accepting God as the only presence and the only power, men are finding Him able to guard, protect, and deliver. As long as we are aware of God's power and presence, we shall be without fear, for thus we abide in perfect Love. Only when we admit the belief of power opposed to God can fear enter.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 392), "Only while fear or sin remains can it bring forth death." Paul wrote (II Timothy 1:7), "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind." Fear feeds upon its own illusion until it is destroyed with Truth and Love.

* * *

God is Spirit, Mind, Principle, Love. Can these be destroyed or their power depleted? Can they be limited by time or space? No, they are indestructible and omnipresent, and man reflects them. They make up his being. He is their expression. He is entirely a spiritual being and not a mixture of matter and Spirit.

The Apostle John wrote (I John 4:16, 18): "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. . . . There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear: . . . He that feareth is not made perfect in love." God is perfect Love and there is no other power or perfection. To cast out fear we must know only God, Spirit, ever-present intelligence. In other words, we must realize God's allness.

* * *

We may believe that it is our sincere love for those dear to us that makes us fearful for their safety. But is not such love proscriptive rather than protective? Does it reflect God, or a mortal, personal sense of responsibility? Reflecting "perfect love," we shall not be deceived by material sense, but we shall think of our dear ones as they are, spiritual and perfect. We shall understand that man cannot be destroyed. No evil, no accident, sin, or sickness, can touch or destroy God, Spirit, Love, Principle; and man, created in the image and likeness of God, is as indestructible as his divine Principle.

A little boy was ill with fever. His mother, who had heard that Christian Science healed, asked a friend who was a Christian Scientist to help him. The evidence of illness did not yield at once, and the mother became afraid and decided to call a doctor. Under medical treatment the child grew worse and asked that he be allowed to stop taking the medicine. When his mother insisted that he take it, he asked her, "Are you forgetting God?" This query awakened her from her dream of fear. She dismissed the physician and again called her friend, asking for help both for herself and for the child. She was asked to release the child from the binding anxiety of personal affection and to see him as God's child, untouched by disease and danger. The following day the child was at play on the sunny lawn, entirely free from illness.

* * *

Christ Jesus taught a gospel of love, of man's spiritual being and his oneness with God, refuting all material laws and proving their fallibility. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (pp. 224, 225): "No power can withstand divine Love. What is this supposed power, which opposes itself to God? Whence cometh it? What is it that binds man with iron shackles to sin, sickness, and death? Whatever enslaves man is opposed to divine government. Truth makes man free."

When the storm clouds of mortal sense lower, and doubts and fears assail, it is time to ask ourselves, "Are you forgetting God?" Are we forgetting our oneness with Love, Life, Principle? Are we forgetting that we have the spirit "of power, and of love, and of a sound mind"? Let Paul's valiant answer be ours (Romans 8:38, 39): "I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

PORCELAIN FIGURE OF A GARDENER, FROM THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

PORCELAIN FIGURES for us of today, as was the case with their original owners in the eighteenth century, possess a distinctive charm. There is about them an airy grace and a gayety which most people find appealing.

In Germany, in the eighteenth century, the collecting of porcelains was a popular pastime. Not only were there numerous factories which turned out exquisitely-made figures to meet the demand, but almost every prince had a privately-owned factory and a sculptor to design attractive models. The quality of the porcelain used and the skill of the modeler were the determining factors in attaining success.

This figure of a gardener is particularly charming. Pastel colors comprise his costume—green for trousers and hat, pinkish lavender for jacket, and white for shirt and stockings. Details of gilt on the costume, and the white and gold pedestal on which the gardener leans, add the final touch of daintiness. Dark markings, in the black shoes of the figure, the applied green leaves on the base of the stand and the black lines on the stand itself, balance the light colors and complete a pleasing and artistic picture.

Comparing this graceful attire with gardening costumes of later days, and especially with those of the present, one may well question the facility with which the gardener could work. One must remember, however, that this figure was intended to ornament the salon of a lady or gentleman of fashion, more concerned with charm than with practicality.

M. B. T.

„Vergisst du Gott?"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

TIEF im menschlichen Herzen ist die Ehrfurcht vor Gott, selbst wenn einer nur eine unbestimmte Vorstellung von dem hat, was Gott ist, und wie er sich Gottes Hilfe zunutze machen kann. Überall wird bewiesen, daß Seine Macht zur Hand ist. Die Menschen brauchen nur zur Erkenntnis Seiner Gegenwart zu erwachen und willens zu sein, Ihm wart zu erwachen und willens zu sein, Ihm ihr ganzes Wohlergehen anzuvertrauen. Wenn die Menschen Gott als die einzige Gegenwart und die einzige Macht annehmen, finden sie, daß Er behüten, schützen und befreien kann. Solange wir Gottes Macht und Gegenwart gewahr werden, werden wir ohne Furcht sein; denn so bleiben wir in der vollkommenen Liebe. Nur wenn wir die Annahme einer Gott entgegensetzten Macht zugeben, kann Furcht eindringen.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 392): „Nur solange Furcht oder Sünde bestehen bleiben, können sie den Tod gebären". Paulus schrieb (2. Tim. 1, 7): „Denn Gott hat uns nicht gegeben den Geist der Furcht, sondern der Kraft und der Liebe und der Zucht". Furcht nährt sich von ihrer eigenen Trugvorstellung, bis sie durch die Wahrheit und die Liebe zerstört wird.

Gott ist der Geist, das Gemüt, das Prinzip, die Liebe. Können diese zerstört werden, oder kann ihre Macht erschöpft werden? Können sie durch Zeit oder Raum begrenzt werden? Nein, sie sind unzerstörbar und allgegenwärtig, und der Mensch spiegelt sie wider. Sie bilden sein Sein. Er ist ihr Ausdruck. Er ist ganz geistig und nicht eine Mischung von Materie und Geist.

Der Apostel Johannes schrieb (1. Joh. 4, 16. 18): „Gott ist Liebe; und wer in der Liebe bleibt, der bleibt in Gott und Gott in ihm. . . . Furcht ist nicht in der Liebe, sondern die völlige Liebe treibt die Furcht aus. . . . Wer sich aber fürchtet, der ist nicht völlig in der Liebe". Gott ist die vollkommene Liebe, und es gibt keine andere Macht oder Vollkommenheit. Um Furcht auszutreiben, brauchen wir nur Gott, den Geist, die immergegenwärtige Intelligenz zu erkennen, d. h. wir müssen uns Gottes Allheit vergegenwärtigen.

Wir mögen glauben, daß unsere aufrichtige Liebe zu denen, die uns teuer sind, uns mit Sorge um ihre Sicherheit erfülle. Ist aber eine solche Liebe nicht eher eine Fessel als ein Schutz? Spiegelt sie Gott oder ein sterbliches, persönliches Verantwortlichkeitsgefühl wider? Die „völlige Liebe" widerspiegelnd, werden wir vom materiellen Sinn nicht getäuscht, sondern wir denken von unseren Lieben, wie sie sind, geistig und vollkommen. Wir werden verstehen, daß der Mensch nicht vernichtet werden kann. Nichts Böses, kein Unfall, keine Sünde oder Krankheit kann Gott, den Geist, die Liebe, das Prinzip berühren oder zerstören, und der zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes geschaffene Mensch ist so unzerstörbar wie sein göttliches Prinzip.

Ein kleiner Junge lag am Fieber darnieder. Seine Mutter, die gehört hatte, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft heilt, bat eine Freundin, die Christliche Wissenschafterin war, ihm zu helfen. Der Augenschein der Krankheit wich nicht sofort, und die Mutter wurde ängstlich und beschloß, einen Arzt zu rufen. Aber die ärztliche Behandlung brachte keine Besserung, und der Junge bat, die Arznei nicht mehr nehmen zu müssen. Als seine Mutter darauf bestand, daß er sie nehme, fragte er sie: „Vergißt du Gott?" Diese Frage weckte sie aus ihrem Furchttraum auf. Sie entließ den Arzt und bat ihre Freundin nochmals um Hilfe für sich und für das Kind. Sie wurde gebeten, das Kind von der fesselnden Angst persönlicher Liebe zu befreien und es als das von Krankheit und Gefahr unberührte Kind Gottes zu sehen. Am Tage darauf spielte das Kind auf dem sonnigen Rasen, vollständig frei von Krankheit.

Christus Jesus lehrte das Evangelium der Liebe, des geistigen Seins des Menschen und seiner Einheit mit Gott, alle materiellen Gesetze widerlegend und ihre Trüglichkeit beweisend. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 224, 225): „Keine Macht kann der göttlichen Liebe widerstehen. Was ist diese vermeintliche Macht, die sich Gott widersetzt? Woher kommt sie? Was bindet denn den Menschen mit eisernen Ketten an Sünde, Krankheit und Tod? Alles, was den Menschen zum Sklaven macht, ist der göttlichen Regierung entgegengesetzt. Die Wahrheit macht den Menschen frei".

Wenn sich die Gewitterwolken des sterblichen Sinnes zusammenziehen, und Zweifel- und Furchtstürme sich erheben, dann ist es Zeit, sich zu fragen: „Vergißt du Gott?" Vergessen wir unsere Einheit mit der Liebe, dem Leben, dem Prinzip? Vergessen wir, daß wir den Geist „der Kraft und der Liebe und der Zucht" haben? Laßt uns mit den tapferen Worten des Apostels Paulus antworten (Röm. 8, 38. 39): „Ich bin gewiß, daß weder Tod noch Leben, weder Engel noch Fürstentümer noch Gewalten, weder Gegenwärtiges noch Zukünftiges, weder Hohes noch Tiefes noch keine andere Kreatur mag uns scheiden von der Liebe Gottes, die in Christo Jesu ist, unserem Herrn".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Burning Hay

In the dusk, with the sun gone from the sky,
In the pallor of fog, slowly moving in from the sea,
The men on the slope are burning the last summer's hay,
Adding gray smoke to the fog, adding dark earth to the darkness of night.
Almost motionless they stand, behind the slow-moving fire,
Behind the low fire that moves with scarcely more sound
Than sheep tearing at grass, that moves scarcely faster
Than sheep grazing upward, slowly grazing a hill.
And the men stand watchful but quiet, with an air half-asleep,
Shadowy figures in the fog, in the smoke, in the darkness of night descending,
Eyes on the slow-moving fire that grazes before them,
Moving as shepherds move, slowly to follow their sheep.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Davis Called Out: "Miss Edith! The Queen!"

THUS, ONE COLD spring morning, when gray clouds clustered round the sky as gray feathers round a sea bird, Edith and I were walking with Davis along the Mall—then an unpretentious street, and not a processional road modeled by elephantine Edwardian taste upon the Sieges Allée in Berlin. Suddenly a clatter and a scraping of hoofs told us that a body of Life Guards was approaching, and behind them, in an open carriage, sat a small figure, in black, with a black bonnet, bowing with regular swaying motion to right and left, as the people thinly lining the road cheered her. She liked the air, and her face was rather red with exposure to it. This was the sovereign who, at the age of seventeen, had mounted a shaken and a shaky throne and now, after a reign of sixty and more years, was about to leave it, transmuted into rock by the magic of the common virtues she exhibited, to her heirs. This was the presiding deity of a golden age, blessed and tranquil in spite of its manifold endeavor; this, the young girl, who had remained, until the time she had become an old woman, the personification of a way of life, and who, by some combination of evolutionary advantage and of instinct, had invented a new kind of sovereignty, so that the frontiers of it now stretched as the very portals of the world; this, the little old woman who, by virtue of her dignity, had magnified her image, so that in every town in Great Britain statues of a crowned giantess holding a ball and scepter were even now being erected; this the old lady, the straight glance of whose clear blue eye, protuberant and searching, made the bravest and the cleverest men confused, if they were not anxious to tell the truth. . . . "The course of the Boer War must be worrying the Queen," I heard my father say subsequently at luncheon; but she showed no sign, even at her great age, of strain or emotion and, still bowing, had driven through the gates up to the old front of Buckingham Palace, with its chocolate-brown façade by Blore, and a skyline, crowded as the roof of a round-about, with stucco shields and lions and trophies and a great effigy of Britannia; a façade that was part of London architecture, and lacked the sterilized rigidity of the present Portland stone front. . . . As she drove into the courtyard, my sister and Davis were talking of how, once before, they had seen the Queen. My parents had spent a winter at Cannes when my sister was three, and one morning this plump small child had been walking with her nurse along the pavement of a straight dusty road lined with palm trees. They had been the two figures in all its deserted length, when they noticed from the distance a carriage rolling toward them down this straight perspective of painted villas with green Venetian shutters, and cobbles, and green palms, high up, and waving gently in the sun. As the horses neared them, Davis called out "Miss Edith! The Queen!" and my sister had accordingly stopped in her walk and had dropped a low but uncertain curtsy, which Queen Victoria had most ceremoniously returned with a bow.—From "Left Hand, Right Hand!", by SIR OSBERT SITWELL. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Count's Reaping-Machine

DOWN IN THE middle of the wheat-growing country, in the heart of Hungary, railway stations are far between. So the Count had to fetch his new reaper on a wagon, all the way from Kisvarda. It reached the village at dusk and the men, sitting outside the inn, stared in silence at its passage. There was enough light left in the sky to show the great iron skeleton, as it rocked slowly past. To think that anything so cruelly powerful should have to be carted, inanimate, behind a pair of lumbering bullocks, tickled the fancy of Tudos, the innkeeper. But, then, he did not have to worry. Indeed, he could afford to laugh all he liked.

"If it's a success," he said, "his Excellency intends to order more of them. Then most of you can sit here as my customers, all harvest through."

* * *

"How will we pay you with no wages?" Andrew Walko muttered between his teeth. The small holding he and his wife worked was barely large enough to keep them in existence. Without the yearly money for working in the Count's fields each harvest, life would become insupportable. They were all dependent upon that, every one of them here in the village. To do the Count justice, he knew that. Long after other estates had brought themselves up-to-date, he had gone on the old way. But now he could afford to do so no longer.

"High time," the schoolmaster put in, in his arrogant way; "progress is progress, and one cannot afford to be left behind by the rest of the world."

* * *

The villagers looked at him and did not answer. He was a superior man, who owned twenty or thirty books. It seemed as if books could turn the mind, so that the simplest things remained unrecognized. Walko rose heavily. He laid some fillers on the edge of the table, nodded good-night to the others, and stepped out from under the circle of colored lights strung out before the porch, into the dark of the village street. The duck-pond before the church was alive with frogs, whose croaking sounded louder as he approached. The white face of the church itself loomed ominously out of the dusk as though adding its warning, too. The air was heavy and still—

As he came near his own house, he heard another familiar sound. It was the sound of hand-sickles being sharpened against the step. His wife, Moriska, straightened herself and the gray curve of the sickle gleamed in her hand. "Has it come?" she asked.

He nodded. Then he sighed heavily. "Why did you sharpen them both? Tomorrow one sickle will be enough."

"Do they not want me to help this year, too?" she sounded astonished.

"None of the women are wanted this year. The new machine is to do the work for them. Next year, maybe, I won't be wanted either."

* * *

But he rose at dawn as usual, put his sickle over his shoulder and went through the village again, on his way to the Count's fields. The mists were just rising, and the wheat-stalks would be still heavy with dew. That made the work harder; it was better after the sun had dried things up and made the wheat brittle again.

On the edge of the first field, he stopped short in astonishment at the strange, rattling noise that came from it. The monster was working, was cleaving down swathe after swathe, with Lajos, the Count's foreman, sitting high on its iron seat, guiding its path of destruction. It was a wonderful sight, Walko could not deny that. A terrifying, implacable sight, cutting through the future of the whole village as well as through the grain. He could not bear to look on it any longer; but, choosing his furrow, he grasped the first stiff handful of stems and drew the half-moon of his sickle across them savagely.

* * *

From then till the end of the row was reached, he did not raise his head again. The men working on either side of him were also silent. The whole field was silent, save for the dry rattle and shake of the monster working the further stretch. Sometimes, when the women were there, they would sing at their work, or shout snatches of news to each other as they passed and repassed down the long lines. Perhaps, if they had been here now, the sound of their voices might have masked the sound of rattling machinery. At the end of the row, he looked up. The sun had risen and the sky had turned from mauve to blue. From it a hawk hung, as if suspended from a thread, watching for vermin in the naked patches of the field. The sun shone on the bright blue spokes of the machine, and its scarlet body. Blue and scarlet, it moved through the golden wheat, like some great insect mowing down the future of them all.

He was halfway down the next row when he became conscious that the rattling sound had stopped. He straightened himself and looked up. It had moved nearer to him now, and he could see Lajos, down from his seat, examining the machinery, his face almost scarlet with heat and mortification. Lajos saw him looking and beckoned.

"I don't understand it, and that's a fact," he muttered shamefacedly. "They explained things to me over at the place where his Excellency bought it, but it's no good reasoning with iron. Get off back to the village and tell the women to come. This field's got to be finished by night."

* * *

Walko nodded and grinned. The nearest reapers were grinning, too, and shouting out jokes to each other. The whole atmosphere of the field had changed. Even the wind, rippling across acres of wheat, seemed to laugh with them at the joke. And the joke itself, gaudy in blue and scarlet, stood there helpless and immobile, its scythe-wheels suspended above the wheat in an odd, human gesture of futility. The hawk seemed to hover a little nearer to see it, then dropped suddenly, like a plummet, rising again with a black dot between its claws. Lajos got suddenly angry.

"What are you standing there laughing for?" he demanded. "Get Margit, get Moriska, get them all with their sickles and twine to tie up the sheaves. Look sharp. I'll have the Count's mechanic look at the reaper tomorrow. Tomorrow everything will be all right—"

But Walko did not hear him. He was running back toward the village, thinking what a mercy it was that Moriska had sharpened the second sickle, after all.

ELIZABETH KYLE

Kingdom of the Arts

I HAD OCCASION, the other day, to sit down at luncheon with some three hundred novelists, musicians, and poets in the dining-room of a New York hotel. We were there to do honor to one of our number who had published a distinguished piece of work during the past year.

It seemed a strange thing to be doing—luxuriating in a sound-proof dining-room, talking about art and listening to others talk about it—in a world on fire. This, I thought, as I sat there, begins to savor of Nero's fiddling.

* * *

I should have known better. I should have seen then, as I do see now, that the way of life for which the United Nations fight has for its bases precisely those values and interests and disciplines which are the special concern of the arts: Love, Joy, Compassion, Temperance, Piety, in the broad, humanistic sense—these, and the freedom of intelligence to move among them and render them manifest. These are the power and the glory of the arts; and, by the same token, these are the shrines we defend against the assaulting darkness. I should have remembered it, as I sat there at luncheon, that day.

* * *

A musician at my right elbow might have reminded me that love and joy and compassion—and, surely, piety—are among the grave and sweet communications of music to the human spirit; and, further, that each single and separate piece of music is, in itself and in the little, a world whose architecture is balance and measure, whose movement is ordered and disciplined, and whose persuasions are all in the direction of harmonious resolution—in a word, the world as it might be and as it must be, after this.

* * *

A painter at my left elbow, similarly, might have reminded me that love and joy are the impetus and the power of painting; and that each single and separate canvas is a world in microcosm, of sane perspective and sound juxtaposition and revealing light—in a word, the world of illuminated and ordered values toward which men strive through this contemporary darkness.

* * *

And had I, indeed, been less a ten-o'clock scholar in such matters, I should have seen for myself that love and joy and temperance and piety and compassion are the very breath and voice of poetry; and, beyond that, that each single and separate poem is, in itself, a world of balanced measures and ordered movements and harmonious agreements, such as men dream of and die for.

Of such is the kingdom of the arts; and of such, henceforward, must be the kingdoms of the earth.

DAVID MORTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1944

UNRRA Role Lessened by Surprising Self-Help of Freed Europeans

U. S. Studies Civil Tasks In Occupation of Reich

Roosevelt, giving direct attention to problems dealing with impending military entry into Germany, meets three Cabinet members vitally concerned—Newly named Eisenhower aid to report on Italy.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Problems related to the military occupation of Germany are getting the direct attention of President Roosevelt. With that topic bound to receive major consideration at the impending meeting of the President and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, preliminary spadework is going on here at an accelerated rate.

The President yesterday met with his three Cabinet members who would have primary concern with occupation plans: Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, and Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Also in the capital, newly arrived from London, is Robert Murphy, who only recently was named Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's civil aid for German occupation. And arriving shortly will be Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, who will report to the President on the problems and complications that have arisen in providing economic relief in Italy.

To Profit by Mistakes

As head of the economic section of the Allied Control Commission which works through the Allied Military Government, he can describe at first hand the pitfalls and dangers that confront Allied control officials in Italy. The mistakes made in Italy, where the food and health situation reportedly is serious, should prove valuable lessons in determining occupation plans for Germany.

Yesterday's meeting at the White House, at which War Refugee Board members also were present, is understood to have occupied itself with getting last-minute approval and understanding on just what the American position on division of control between civil and military officials participating in Germany's occupation would be, prior to the President's conference with Mr. Churchill.

There has been some speculation here that while the military would of course be responsible for the physical occupation of Germany, civil officials of the Big Three might be given the over-all governing authority. If occupation should continue for many years, as now seems inevitable, it would be reasonable to expect that Allied civil officials ultimately would dominate the occupying authority.

Instructions for Murphy

Mr. Murphy, who is here to receive his final instruction as to the scope of his authority and the details of Allied co-operation in the occupation, may very well accompany the President and his military advisers to their parley with Mr. Churchill.

Since the Roosevelt-Churchill gathering, as far as can be learned here, is entirely a British-American get-together, speculation naturally has arisen as to the possibility that it might be followed immediately by another full-dress conference with Premier Joseph Stalin and even Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

It is obvious that the problems that will be discussed between Messrs. Roosevelt and Churchill—the occupation of Germany and the transfer of Allied military might to the Far East on the fall of Germany among others—not only concern Russia but cannot be decided with finality without Russia's co-operation and approval. For that reason, there are those here in the Capital who expect that another Teheran and possibly Cairo conference will have to occur before long.

Were such a conference to occur, and wherever it might take place, there is the distinct possibility that with Germany either defeated or so nearly so that no great military power would be required to end the battle, both Russia and China could this time gather jointly around the conference table. Because China is at war with Japan and Russia is not, they have refrained from meeting together at international parleys. Thus at Dumbarton Oaks, the Russians are meeting first with the British and Americans and then retiring from the council table to make way for China's delegate.

But while there is no assurance that on Germany's defeat, Russia will jump into the Far Eastern war, Moscow has both interests and reason for participating in the defeat and occupation of Japan.

Three Powers Seem as One In Security Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—British, Russian and American delegates to Dumbarton Oaks have now reached virtual agreement on all the major points of a post-war international organization to keep the peace, it was ascertained.

In effect, this is tantamount to informal agreement among the three powers because although the Dumbarton Oaks recommendations must be sent to each capital for approval, the delegates have been in constant touch with their Governments as each point came up.

The plan is understood to be close to the ideas brought to the conference by the United States. Both the American concept of representation of small powers on the Organization's Council and of a system of national force quotas rather than the Russian plan for an international air force are included.

A Council, Assembly and World Court are the main structural points agreed upon.

Provision is made for granting France a position of equality with Russia, Britain, the United States and China as that nation re-gathers her strength and again becomes one of the world's first-rate powers.

The first phase of the Dumbarton Oaks talks is not yet concluded, however, because technical points and questions of wording remain to be cleared up.

The next major step is conversations among Britain, the United States and China which are expected to last about a week. Although officials decline to say it publicly, China has been kept informed of developing ideas and has made hers known to the delegates, so that it is unlikely that any barrier will arise in the way of quick agreement.

Associated Press

American Forces Get Tangible Welcome in Belgium

Upper: Belgians give welcoming bouquets to jeep-riding Yanks who crossed their border from France in their swift advance against the retreating German Army. Lower: Belgian villagers bring gifts of eggs, chocolate, and flowers for the Americans.

War Destruction Avoided By Lack of Heavy Fighting

Some liberated regions able to furnish own relief as Allies capture towns intact—Apprehension shown by officials of smaller occupied lands of big powers—Help aims achieved.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—From present indications it would seem that UNRRA—United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration—may not play quite as important a role in Europe's rehabilitation as its sponsors anticipated.

The swift advance of Allied armies, capturing towns intact, together with the withdrawal of German troops without heavy fighting, means the toll of war damages is less than was expected in some areas.

In others, the combination of preliminary relief administered by the armies themselves, plus the unsuspected resilience of local populations, is leading to the belief that these localities, especially some of the French departments, can look out for themselves without major assistance.

Relief Aims Attained

While this development is softpedaling UNRRA's role in Europe's war aftermath, nevertheless, if liberated lands prefer to accomplish their own rehabilitation, this attains UNRRA's own chief objective, which is to help nations to help themselves.

Less encouraging is the fact that some officials in the smaller occupied countries seem to fear that the United States and other big powers might use UNRRA as a lever for extension of postwar influence and the extraction of concessions.

Forgetting that UNRRA is the organization of all the Allied powers and not merely of the Big Three, some Allied officials have shown a tendency to be nearly as sensitive regarding UNRRA as they have been regarding the Army's Allied Military Government organization for setting up military governments.

UNRRA to Aid Displaced Persons

While nations being freed by the armies' lightning advances are showing a desire to handle their own relief and recovery with as little outside supervision as possible, they certainly are going to accept gratefully all foodstuffs, clothing, and medical aid which UNRRA's bounty is prepared to allot them. Officials also believe this international relief organization can render a major service in facilitating the repatriation of Europe's millions of displaced persons.

Under UNRRA auspices, a multilateral agreement for co-ordinating facilities for sending home these displaced workers, war prisoners, refugees, and children has been submitted to Allied governments for adoption.

Relief officials estimate there are 2,000,000 displaced persons now in Allied territory, exclusive of Germany. If the Allies can adopt uniform and effective repatriation procedures, it will greatly expedite the solution of one of Europe's most serious readjustments.

Agents Not Invited Into France

UNRRA is prepared to send its agents into any liberated nation requesting them. So far, however, UNRRA has not been invited into France.

As for Poland, the political tangle has stymied extension of an inivitation to enter this unhappy land. UNRRA has been invited to supply certain assistance to the Belgians, but although Holland is about to be liberated, the Netherlands still has not invited UNRRA to enter the country.

Only in the Balkans, where the most cruel devastations have been wreaked on Greece and Yugoslavia by the Nazis, has UNRRA received formal invitation to render assistance. Italy greatly needs international succor, but is in a slightly ambiguous category, since it is not a member of the United Nations, and thus ineligible for Allied relief under the original UNRRA regulations.

Relief Army's Role Uncertain

While UNRRA will be a welcome source of desperately needed foodstuffs and clothing in a slowly recovering continent, it is, therefore, unlikely the war's end will see a great United Nations relief army moving in to liberated countries when the military forces move out.

This is leading to some questioning as to whether UNRRA will spend the full amount of the big sums subscribed by member nations, of which the United States contributed the lion's share.

For the past six weeks, United Nations welfare officials have been conferring at London with social welfare committees representing all the occupied lands and other Allied powers on topics of repatriation of displaced persons, rehabilitation, and welfare. It is too early to say whether the outcome will be a general agreement to the utilizing of UNRRA's resources and experience in European welfare activities.

Asked if UNRRA would extend a helping hand to Poland, one official recently replied, "We will help Poland whenever she asks for aid, but UNRRA isn't a supernational body. It works with countries; it cannot go into a country unless invited."

Relief Data Prepared

That about sums up UNRRA's predicament. Meanwhile, UNRRA headquarters here is keeping busy preparing data on Europe's needs, drawing up plans and blueprints which may or may not be used, and suggesting approaches and procedures out of the wealth of experience gained by earlier crises such as London's blitz and the depression years in the United States.

Clearer assessment of the needs of their homelands, as a full and more accurate picture of war's devastation unrolls following liberation, may revise the present opinions of some of the smaller Allied governments, and they may come, hat in hand, to UNRRA's doorstep.

While in some French areas destruction is so little and rehabilitation so far advanced that the Army's G-5 units have moved on and local authorities taken up the relief drive by themselves, yet other European areas, including the vast regions of Poland, are expected to require every kind of relief assistance the Allies can render.

From all occupied territories comes word that needs for clothing will be high and UNRRA's officials are stocking clothing reserves while simultaneously amassing such agricultural assistance as seeds, fertilizers, "pesticides" and farm implements to assure the next harvest. In stocking such fundamentals, aiding the homecoming of Europe's displaced millions and suggesting procedures, UNRRA is likely to shine with good works. But there is no denying at present that UNRRA has been somewhat whittled down in importance because liberated nations are showing an inclination, and occasionally a surprising ability, to handle their own relief problems.

With Politics Out of Security Key Is Now in Senate's Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—League of Nations No. 2 is not going to be made a political football—at least so far as this campaign goes.

An exchange of letters between Mr. Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, lifts "the problem of peace" out of the campaign.

The exchange comes as conferees at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference increasingly realize that the United States Senate, with its two-thirds' treaty confirmation power, holds the final answer to whether the United States will participate in the next great world peace effort.

Governor Dewey wrote to Secretary Hull Aug. 25. In cordial terms he thanked Secretary Hull for his long conversations with John Foster Dulles, Governor Dewey's adviser on foreign affairs, sent as emissary to discuss the Dumbarton Oaks conference.

The Republican nominee said he was "deeply gratified" with the conversations.

New Attitude on Peace

"They constitute a new attitude toward the problem of peace," he continued:

"Heretofore war has been the only matter which has been lifted above partisanship during a presidential campaign. I recently said that if we are to have a lasting peace we must wage peace as we wage war.

"I feel that we are now making a beginning toward doing that and it is my hope that we shall have great success to that end."

On Sept. 4 Secretary Hull replied. Expressing gratification, he continued:

"These conversations and your letter constitute a heartening manifestation of national unity on the problem of the establishment of an international peace and security organization. I am convinced that with unity and only with unity, we can successfully carry forward this project which means so much to the people of this generation and to the people of generations to come."

Real Key Is Senate

Though the Dewey-Hull exchanges lift the peace machinery discussion out of presidential politics, this does not insure any final agreement in the Senate.

It smooths the political path but still leaves the constitutional requirement that the Senate must approve a treaty to a two-third majority.

This requirement killed American participation in League No. 1. The Senate had a majority for United States entry, but lacked a two-thirds majority. The United States stayed out.

The Roosevelt Administration apparently proposes to make three submissions to Congress:

1. The "Dumbarton Oaks" agreement for a new league, including Council, Assembly and World Court.
2. A "Big-4" treaty detailing what troops, where, and under what circumstances, each nation will obligate itself to produce, to halt an aggressor.
3. European and Far Eastern peace settlement terms.

To put it even more succinctly, Congress may get documents on the League, on the "teeth" for the League, and finally, on the postwar world map. The latter may come last.

General Agreement First

At least, the Administration's wish is believed here to be to get American agreement on the general League setup before getting congressional support for the postwar world map.

This order may bring congressional rejection, however. Senators Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, are reported to want to see the geographical and economic pattern first, before joining any "League" that will enforce the new arrangement.

The point of emphasis is that mighty obstacles to agreement remain, even if partisan politics are completely ruled out. The mere argument of priority—which comes first—League understanding or peace treaty terms, may switch votes.

And always the big obstacle is that "32-votes-plus-one," under the Senate two-thirds treaty ratification check, can block the best treaty ever negotiated even if all 63 other Senators, and all 435 members of the House, want it.

Observers profess to be able to pick out half a dozen former extreme Senate "isolationists" likely already to vote against almost any new League treaty.

End Seen to 54-Hour Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Robert Ramspeck, Democratic Representative from Georgia, told the House yesterday the 54-hour work week ordered recently for the Army Service Forces probably would be abolished within a month. He said that "unquestionably the order was issued without sufficient study and many people have not had enough work to do under it," although some departments needed the longer week temporarily.

Reich Loses Buffer to Allied Air Blitz

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 7—Allied air forces are now prepared to unleash the full weight of blitz warfare against the German armies from closer range than they have enjoyed since the fateful spring of 1940.

Vapor trails from planes taking off from new continental airfields in excellent flying weather this morning veritably wrote in the French sky this salient fact:

That with the western battlefront shoved back to the Siegfried Line Germany is no longer protected by broad belts of buffer territory on any side. Allied airfields of any size can now be located just across the borders from Hitler's final fortress.

The fact that fast Marauder medium bombers of the 9th Air Force will now be based in France is a portent of things to come for Germany. By this rebasing medium bombers can now range far into the Reich, whereas from British bases they couldn't come closer than 10 miles from the German border. Where medium bombers are based other types can follow.

New Phase Begun

Simultaneously with France almost freed from enemy fighter aircraft fields, never again will heavy bomber fleets aiming at the industrial heart of the Reich or transport centers behind the Siegfried Line have to run the gauntlet of Focke-Wulf and Messerschmitt attacks coming from and going to France.

Already receiving this benefit were the strong forces of the 8th Air Force Fortresses and Liberators which have attacked "Battle of Germany" targets at Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Ludwigshafen.

These bombers really began a new phase of the air battle of Germany by attacking three premier positions in Germany's Rhineland transport network. While also centers for airplane and motor transport factories, they are of supreme value to enemy defenses not far ahead of the Americans moving up in northeastern France.

Peak of Strength Reached

American and British air forces constitute strategic tactical and strafing weapons such as no army has ever possessed before and which is reaching its peak of strength as the battle of Germany begins.

Flexible in the extreme, its fleets can be marshaled in any direction to solve any stubborn enemy resistance.

They are now ready to deliver direct blows—ranging from the reduction of fortresses to disorganizing retreats, and from smashing industrial targets to delivering air-borne troops—which will help to send the Nazis' final citadel crashing.

A summing up of one day's operations yesterday in clearing weather shows the wide-ranging forces now at call of the Supreme Command.

Since Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower summoned the air force to subjugate the stubborn German garrison at Brest, for instance, that port has been bombed by Flying Fortresses and Marauders by day and by British Lancasters by night.

The Lancasters simultaneously dropped 1,000 tons on Le Havre well plastering strategic points, including suspected German headquarters.

Prepared for Resistance

No air officer here expects to have a "dry run" over the Reich. It is known that the Germans have a strong force of fighter planes held in reserve for final defense of the homeland, and it is believed they have fighter plane factories hidden underground which are still operating. But their production is far outdistanced by Allied manufacture which as far as American heavies is concerned has stood at 1500 monthly since June.

The biggest factor of all remains the geographical position which has finally been reversed on both the western and eastern fronts. No longer can the Germans safely bomb Britain and Russia at will from conquered lands, with their own territories long and arduous miles distant. Now the Allied air forces are aiming at the Reich's sagging citadel from the yard next door.

German Women Dig Trenches for Nazis

Recorded by CBS

New York, Sept. 7

Eight hundred German women arrived yesterday in Kleinhüningen, in Alsace, from the region of Baden in Germany and began to dig trenches between Grosshüningen and St. Louis under the direction of SS troops, BBC reported.

Frequent interruptions of the work took place to give the women rest. They appeared to be unused to this kind of work which is extremely tiring, continued the radiocast.

U. S. Saving at Rate Of 35 Billions a Year

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 7

Savings by individuals between the end of 1939 and June, 1944, amounted to $100,000,000,000, one half of which was accumulated during the past 18 months, the Commerce Department estimated.

Savings during the first half of 1944 were at an annual rate of $35,000,000,000 which, if continued, would bring the nation's total "thrift account" to more than $115,000,000,000 by the end of 1944.

Another Frontier Crossed

Associated Press

American Occupies Historic Seat

Private Gordon Conrey (left) of Milford, Vt., sits on the French-Belgian border marker as he talks to two natives from the town of Seloignes, in Belgium.

Russian Terms for Finland Are Expected to Be Lenient

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Sept. 7—A Finnish peace delegation left for Moscow Sept. 6.

If the Russians decide, as they are likely to do, not to make armistice terms extremely stiff, they will do so only as a matter of expediency—not through any sympathy for the Finns.

Public sentiment against the Finns is very strong, because of all Hitler's satellites the Finns were clearly Germany's most eager allies.

Even now the Finns are full of apologies to Germany and veiled protestations of friendship.

Further it is felt Finland, unlike even the much less warlike Romanians, haven't shown themselves too ready to turn against the Nazis.

Will Mannerheim Stay?

The Russians will certainly find it highly distasteful to negotiate with a government still ruled by Field Marshal Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, but it is uncertain whether they will insist on his removal as President.

This may nevertheless color, if not directly affect, the nature of the Finnish-Russian conversations. The whole attitude of Finland continues to suggest that it remains at heart the bitter enemy of Russia, and has broken with the Hitler crowd with the utmost reluctance.

It is remembered that Finland, unlike Romania, which was more or less dragged into the war by Germany and the small Antonescu clique, actively supported the German aggressor at Leningrad.

Peace Terms Rejected

Further, it is recalled, Finland's persistence to stay in the Hitler camp resulted in much additional fatalities during the summer offensive on the Karelian front after Finland's rejection of Soviet peace terms last spring.

The Russians also charge that an immense number of Russian war prisoners and civilians perished at the Petrozavodsk concentration camp.

All this may be reflected somewhat in the new armistice terms, particularly in the reparations figure which is expected to be larger than the original $600,000,000 spread over five years.

Even so the feeling here is that Finland will be let off lightly.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	1,700,000
Previous day's sales	1,470,260
1944 volume to date	183,296,170
1943 volume to date	213,690,372

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	53.5	Prev. day	54.6
Month ago	54.3	Year ago	49.6
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Market Dips Further, But Selling Wanes

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP) — Selective recoveries were enjoyed by stocks, bonds and commodities today although securities, as a whole, still were unable to absorb considerable liquidation based apparently on further fears of domestic economic unsettlement following a quick Allied European victory.

Leading stocks dipped fractions to more than 2 points in the forenoon on sizable volume to which low-priced issues contributed blocks running to 20,000 shares. Dealings tapered eventually and, near the close, extreme declines had been reduced in many cases and plus signs were fairly well distributed. Turnover for the full proceedings approximated 1,700,000 shares, largest since early July.

Supporting bids came in on the idea the list had been oversold yesterday when it suffered the sharpest reaction since last November. Despite persistent reconversion doubts, which inspired more trimming of accounts or aloofness by customers, it was suggested the recent retreat may have discounted a lot of postwar transition troubles.

Conspicuous on the offside the greater part of the session were U. S. Steel, Goodyear, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, American Airlines, du Pont, Westinghouse, American Can, Philip Morris, and U. S. Gypsum,

Resistant were Farnsworth Television, Douglas Aircraft, Montgomery Ward, Southern Railway, Chrysler, Standard Oil (N. J.), and U. S. Rubber.

The bond market made an attempt at recovery today but failed to get very far and the main list lapsed into an irregular pattern in late trading.

N. Y. Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3s 46-48	104.8	104.8	104.8
2 2½s 52-50	107.7	107.7	107.7
2 2½s 54-52	103.30	103.30	103.30
2 2s 54-52	100.16	100.15	100.15
2 2½s 59-56	100.19	100.18	100.19
10 2½s 69-64 June	100.11	100.11	100.11
5 2½s 69-64 June	100.9	100.9	100.9
10 2½s 69-64 Dec	100.6	100.6	100.6
27 2½s 72-67	100.10	100.9	100.9
	100.13	100.13	100.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
58 Alleghany 2½s 54	104½	104½	104½
24 Am&EPSs2030	93½	92	92
4 AmT&T 2½s66	109½	108⅞	108⅞
4 AmT&T 2½s61	109⅛	108	109
19 AmT&T 2s56	120¾	120¼	120½
3 AmTob 3s62	104½	104½	104½
2 Arm Del 7s 78	114	113½	114
4 ATSF 4s 95	124⅜	124⅛	124⅜
20 ACL 1st 4s 52	102	101¾	102
12 ACL clt 4s 52	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
28 ACL 4½s 64	85½	84¾	84¾
16 B&O 1st m 4s	89	89	89
62 B&O 95A	49¼	48⅞	49⅛
17 B&O 95 C	54	53¾	54
52 B&O 2000 D	49¾	48	49⅞
32 B&O 96 F	49⅞	48¾	49
102 B&O cv 60	25½	25	25⅛
29 B&O 4s 48	86	85¼	86
7 B&OJLE&WV 4s 51	81	80¾	80¾
50 B&O SW 50	66	65¾	65¾
3 BellPa 5s 60C	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
15 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103½	103½	103½
11 BostMe 4½s 70	56½	56¼	56¼
3 Brlc UG 5s50	102	102	102
25 Buf R&P 5?st	53½	52¾	52¾
1 Can P 4s pref	94½	94½	94½
12 Celan 3½s62	103½	103¼	103¼
10 Cen G 5s59C	11	11	11
9 Cen G cn5s45	44½	44	44½
1 Cen G 1st 5s55	83	83	83
16 Cen Pac 5s60	84¾	83½	83½
6 Cen P 1st4s49	102	105	105
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	107⅞	107	107
2 C&O 1st 4s 93	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Con Ry 4s 56	46	46	46
1 Cons P 3½s70	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
26 Del & H 4s83	93	91¾	91¾
2 D&RG 4s36	81¾	81¾	81¾
24 D&RGW 5s55	3¾	3¾	3¾
13 DRGW 5a55a	107	106¾	106¾
1 D&RGW 5s78	108	107⅝	108
16 Det Ed 3s70	105¾	105½	105½
22 Duq Lt 3½s65	108	107⅝	107⅝
22 Erie 4½s2015	46	45½	45½
8 Erie 4s52	105½	105½	105½
6 FirestTR 3-61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 FlaEC 3¾74	44	44	44
2 Ga Pw A 4s 67	26	26	26
3 Gdrich 4½s56	106⅛	106	106
17 GtNor 4¼s'77B	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
2 GtNor 4s46G	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 GtNor 3¾s57	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 GMAC 4s 52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 GM&O Inc2015	81	80½	80½
19 Hud C 5s62A	68	67	67
8 H&M r5s57	66	65¾	65¾
27 H&M Inc5s57	13⅛	13	13
5 IC 4s51	84½	84	84
38 IC r4s55	71¾	71½	71½
1 IC 4s56	74½	74½	74½
767 ICCSL 5s63A	60⅝	60	60⅝
27 ICCSL 4½s63	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞
12 IntGN 6s52	81	81	81
64 IntGN1st6s52	19	18¾	18¾
45 IntGN 5s56B	47	46¾	46¾
45 IntGN 5s56C	47	46¾	46¾
1 Int HE 6s46	44	44	44
11 Int Pap 3s47	104⅛	104	104
11 IntT&T 5s55	89	89	89
1 Jon&L 3 s61	103	103	103
16 KCFtS 4s36	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
16 KC Sou 5s50	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
3 KC Ter 4s60	105½	105½	105½
14 Leh VHT 5s 54	71	71	71
2 LVNY 4½s 50	69	69	69
2 Leh V 5s 2003st	42½	42½	42½
2 Leh V 4s 2003	37¾	37¾	37¾
4 Leh V 4s 2003	37¾	37¾	37¾
9 L Isl r 4s 49	84	83½	83½
3 Lorillard 3s 83	106	106	106
1 Lou G&E A 5s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 MSP&SSM g 5s 38	101¾	101¾	101¾
28 M-K-T 5½s 52 A	70¾	70¾	70¾
17 M-K-T 4½s 60	44½	44½	44½
45 M-K-T 4½s 78	45	44½	45
3 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
12 Mo P 5½s 49	61⅝	61⅝	62⅝
1 Mo P 5s 55 A	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Mo P 5s 77 G	63¼	63¼	63¼
73 Mo P 5s 78 G	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
12 Mo P 5s 80 R	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝
148 Mo P 5s 81 I	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
133 Mo P g 4s 75	44	44	44
1 MWPPS 4½s 61	24⅝	24	24½
1 Mor&E 4½s 55	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
12 Mor&E 4½s 55	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
7 Nat Dist 3½s 49	107½	107	107
48 Nat Dist 3½s 49	107½	107	107
28 NERR 4s 45	102	102	102
1 NO Term 4s 53	91½	91½	91½
3 NO GM 5s 56	105	105	105
1 NYC r 5s 2012	75	73	73
262 NYC 4½s2013A	70	69	69
1 NYC cn4s98	84½	84½	84½
50 NYC cv3½s52	105	105	105
5 NYCHR 3½s97	93	93	93
1 NYChSL 5½s54	97	97	97
54 NYChSL 4½s'78	106½	106½	106½
49 NYEdis 3½s65	107½	107½	107½
4 NYNHH 4s67	81½	80¾	80¾
14 NYNHH 4s56	81½	81½	81½
28 NYNHH 4s57	81½	81½	81½
17 NYNHH 4s57	81½	81½	81½
1 NYStm 3½s63	107½	107½	107½
27 NYWB 4½s46	84	84	84
1 NorfS 4s2014	106	106	106
1 NorfS 4½s2044	106½	106½	106½
16 NorP 6s2047	103	103	103
55 Nor P 4½s 2047	93¾	93¾	93¾
8 Nor P 3s 47	93¾	93¾	93¾
10 Nor P 3s 2047	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
4 O & L Ch 4s 48	104	104	104
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	104	104	104
1 OWRRN 4½s 62	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8 PQ E 4s 64	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8 Pen P & L 4½s 74	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
11 Pen RR 4½s 65	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1 Pen RR 4½s 70	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
7 Pen RR 3½s 70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Peo&E inc 4s 90	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
29 Pere M 4½s 80	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 Phil Co 4½s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Pa RCI 6s 49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Phil Ry 4s 39	84	84	84
5 Phil Ry 4s 57	84	84	84
1 Phil Pet 2½s 64	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Portl GE 4½s 60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Pr Stl 5s 51	81	81	81
2 Rdg 4½s 97A	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 RioGW 4s49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7 StLIMS&SRG 33	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
228 StLSF 4½s78	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
165 StLSF 4s50A	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
30 StLSW rf5s40	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
275 SeaAL c6s45	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 SeaAL 4s50nt	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
20 SeaAL rf4s59	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
25 Sea-AF 6s35A	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
14 SBT&T 3s73	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
82 SoPac 4½s69	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
77 SoPac 4½s81	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
48 SoPac 4½s69	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
149 SoPac rf4s65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 SoPac cl4s49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
111 SoPac 4½s Or77	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 SoPSRT 4s50	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 SoURy gs5s56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
21 SoURy cn5s94	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
30 SoURy g4s56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 StdONJ 2¾s 53	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
13 TexCorp 3s65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
13 T&P 1st 5s70C	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
35 ThAve 5s60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Un Pac1st4s47	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Un Pac 3½s71	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
12 Un Drug 3½s68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
19 Wab 4½s91	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
22 Wab 4s'71	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
20 W Sh 4s 2361	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
24 W Md 4sc 52	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 West Un 3s 51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
17 West Un 3s 60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
50 Wh Stl 3½s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Wilson 3s 58	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
43 Wis Cen 4s 49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
18 YoungST 3¼s 60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
40 Lack RR NJ	52	52	52
1400 Lake Shore M (h.80)	52	52	52
100 Lakey Ftydrkt	17	16½	16½
100 Lane-Wells (1)	3¼	3¼	3¼
25 Lang Un Bk B (.24a)	13½	13½	13½
100 Lefc Real pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Leonard Oil Dev	40	40	40
100 Lipton pf (2½)	14½	14½	14½
200 Lit Bros	9½	9½	9½
100 Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	17	17	17
400 Lone Star Gas	24¾	24¾	24¾
1500 Long Is Lig	1	1	1
200 Long Is L pf	73	73	73
125 Long Is L pfB	87½	87	87
1800 Louis & E	6¾	6½	6½
200 Mangel Stra	11¼	11¼	11¼
100 Mass Util Asso	1	1	1
100 McCord Rad B	13¾	13¾	13¾
300 Memph N Gas (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
300 Merritt-C & S	7¼	7¼	7¼
50 Mer-C&SpfA	74	74	74
2600 Mesabi Iron	99	99	99
300 Mich Sugar (.10e)	3	3	3
300 MicromaticHone	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Mid St P Avtc (.81e)	10½	10	10½
1300 Mid St P Bvtc	11¼	11	11¼
300 MidWestCorp (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
100 MidlStl n-cum (2)	24½	24½	24½
1000 Midvale (1)	24	24	24
100 Minn Moline Ref	26¼	26¼	26¼
50 MinnMinnAdM(1.05e)	60	59¼	60
20 Minn P&L 7%pf(7)	102½	102	102½
100 Mo-Kan-Tex pf	8	8	8
550 Colts PF Rrm	34	33¾	34
2000 Commwlth & So war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100 Cons Biscuit (.40)	43	43	43
400 ConsGEBalf(1.80)	69½	69½	69½
30 ConGEBalpfB(4½)	111½	111½	111½
2700 Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	43	43	43
125 Cons Mng & S (h1a)	41¾	41¾	41¾
100 Cons Rat Strs (.70e)	11	11	11
400 Cons Stl Corp (2e)	31	31	31
800 Cons Textile	1¼	1¼	1¼
600 ContFdy&Mch (½e)	12½	12½	12½
600 Copper Range (½e)	12	12	12
200 Vornue G Min	6½	6½	6½
30 Cor & Rey pf (6k)	85	84	84
200 Cosden Petro	2½	2½	2½
100 CosdenPetropf(4k)	31	31	31
4000 Creole Pet (½e)	24½	24½	24½
4300 Crefle Pet (.05g)	1	1	1
1100 Crowley Milner	10½	10½	10½
400 Crown Drug (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200 Crystal Oil Ref	13	13	13
50 Crystal Oil R pf	13½	13½	13½
2400 Cuba AllSugar	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Curtis Ltg	23	23	23
100 DennisonMfgA (.40e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1200 Derby Oil	8½	8¼	8¼
900 Det Gray Ir	11	11	11
300 DetMichStove	5	5	5
200 Det Stl Prod	25	24	24
10 De Vilbiss	26	26	26
600 Diana Strs	10¾	10¾	10¾
100 Divco Corp	9¾	9¾	9¾
200 Dcbeckman Co	14	14	14
200 Domest Ind	4	4	4
200 Domin Stl & Coal	6½	6½	6½
150 Draper Corp	77½	77	77
200 Durh Hos B (½e)	8	8	8
400 Duro-Test (.08e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400 East Gas & F	3¾	3¾	3¾
200 East G&FPfpf(3k)	41¼	41¼	41¼
325 East G&Fpfpf (4½)	73½	73½	73½
1200 East Stk pf	47	46	46
350 East Sta pr pf	47	46	46
250 East Sta pf B	47	46	46
150 EastSug As pf(2½k)	39½	39½	39½
1800 EasyWashMB(¼e)	10¾	10⅝	10¾
35800 El Bond & Sh	94½	93¾	94½
400 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	94½	93¾	94½
300 El Bd & Sh A5 pf (6)	94½	93¾	94½
100 Empire Podw (2¼k)	42½	42½	42½
1500 Equit Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
425 EquityCrp$3pf(2¼k)	39¾	39¼	39¾
200 Esquire Inc (¼e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
600 Fairchild Cam (.10e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200 Fairchild E&A (.20g)	3	2¾	2¾
800 Fansteel Met (½e)	18½	18¼	18½
3500 Fedders Mfg	10½	10¼	10¼
200 Ford M Can A(h1)	27¾	27¾	27¾
200 Ford Mot Ltd(.11e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
250 Frank Cou Dis (3)	47	47	47
250 Froedt G&M(.80)	16½	16½	16½
50 Fuller $3 cv(3g)	47	47	47
200 Gen Alloys	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Gen Finance(.20)	5¾	5¾	5¾
400 Gen Firepfg(3½e)	19	19	19
30 Gen G&E pf	134	133½	133½
200 Gen Wat G&E	8¾	8½	8½
50 Gen Wt G&E pf	49½	49½	49½
50 Gilbert (AC)	49½	49½	49½
1400 Glen Ald Coal	13½	13½	13½
50 Godchaux SugA	48¼	48¼	48¼
200 Godchaux Sug B	40	40	40
200 Grand Rap V	19	19	19
100 Gray Mfg	8	8	8
150 Gt Atl & P (3⅓e)	85	84	84
100 Greenf T&D(1½e)	8	8	8
300 Hall Lamp (.60e)	11	11	11
100 Hartford Ray vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
200 Hearn D St pf (3)	61½	61½	61½
300 Hecla Min (¼e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Helena Rub A(1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100 Hewlet Rub (1)	16½	16½	16½
100 Heyden Chem (.60e)	30	30	30
200 Hoe (R) & CoA	27½	27½	27½
.35 Horn & Hard (1.60)	38½	38½	38½
1900 Hubbell (H) (1.80)	38¾	38¾	38¾
600 Humble Oil	49¾	49¾	49¾
100 Hum-RoseF (.30e)	6	6	6
800 Huyler's	3½	3½	3½
100 Huyler's pf (3k)	31½	31½	31½
300 IllCentSide Pd (.30e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
2400 Ill Pow	13¾	13¾	13¾
1500 Ill Pow div et	80	80	80
200 Ill Pow pf (2½k)	12¾	12½	12¾
100 Ill Zinc (.90e)	10½	10	10
800 Imp Oil (Can) (h½)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100 Imp Tb Brit	14	14	14
100 Ind Sve 6pepf	53	53	53
10 Ind Sve 7pepf	53½	53½	53½
75 Indus Finan pf	87	86	87
350 Ins.Co N Am	87½	86¾	87
200 Int Cig Mch	14½	14½	14½
3000 Int Hyd-El pf	18½	18½	18½
2100 Int Min&Ch war	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Int Petrol (h1)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100 Int Prod (½e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Int S Bas B (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Int Util pf	49¾	49½	49¾
100 Inters Home Eq	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 Inters Pw Del pf	10	9¾	9¾
400 Iron Firem vtc(1.20)	19½	19½	19½
200 Irving Air Ch (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200 Ital Superpow A	1¾	1¾	1¾
2900 Jacobs (F L)	10½	10¼	10½
1100 Jeannette Gla	4¾	4¾	4¾
70 Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	107½	107½	107½
100 Ken-RadT&LA (⅝g)	18½	18½	18½
200 Kennedy's (.90e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
800 Kingston Prod (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300 Kirby Pet (.10e)	4¼	4	4¼
200 Long Is L pf	73	73	73
125 Long Is L pfB	87½	87	87
1800 Louis & E	6¾	6½	6½
200 Mangel Stra	11¼	11¼	11¼
100 Mass Util Asso	1	1	1
100 McCord Rad B	13¾	13¾	13¾
300 Memph N Gas (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
300 Merritt-C & S	7¼	7¼	7¼
50 Mer-C&SpfA	74	74	74
2600 Mesabi Iron	99	99	99
300 Mich Sugar (.10e)	3	3	3
300 MicromaticHone	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Mid St P Avtc (.81e)	10½	10	10½
1300 Mid St P Bvtc	11¼	11	11¼
300 MidWestCorp (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
100 MidlStl n-cum (2)	24½	24½	24½
1000 Midvale (1)	24	24	24
100 Minn Moline Ref	26¼	26¼	26¼
50 MinnMinnAdM(1.05e)	60	59¼	60
20 Minn P&L 7%pf(7)	102½	102	102½
100 Mo-Kan-Tex pf	8	8	8
550 Colts PF Rrm	34	33¾	34
2000 Commwlth & So war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100 Cons Biscuit (.40)	43	43	43
400 ConsGEBalf(1.80)	69½	69½	69½
30 ConGEBalpfB(4½)	111½	111½	111½
2700 Cons Gas Ut (.10g)	43	43	43
125 Cons Mng & S (h1a)	41¾	41¾	41¾
100 Cons Rat Strs (.70e)	11	11	11
400 Cons Stl Corp (2e)	31	31	31
800 Cons Textile	1¼	1¼	1¼
600 ContFdy&Mch (½e)	12½	12½	12½
600 Copper Range (½e)	12	12	12
200 Vornue G Min	6½	6½	6½
30 Cor & Rey pf (6k)	85	84	84
200 Cosden Petro	2½	2½	2½
100 CosdenPetropf(4k)	31	31	31
4000 Creole Pet (½e)	24½	24½	24½
4300 Crefle Pet (.05g)	1	1	1
1100 Crowley Milner	10½	10½	10½
400 Crown Drug (.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200 Crystal Oil Ref	13	13	13
50 Crystal Oil R pf	13½	13½	13½
2400 Cuba AllSugar	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Curtis Ltg	23	23	23
100 DennisonMfgA (.40e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1200 Derby Oil	8½	8¼	8¼
900 Det Gray Ir	11	11	11
300 DetMichStove	5	5	5
200 Det Stl Prod	25	24	24
10 De Vilbiss	26	26	26
600 Diana Strs	10¾	10¾	10¾
100 Divco Corp	9¾	9¾	9¾
200 Dcbeckman Co	14	14	14
200 Domest Ind	4	4	4
200 Domin Stl & Coal	6½	6½	6½
150 Draper Corp	77½	77	77
200 Durh Hos B (½e)	8	8	8
400 Duro-Test (.08e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400 East Gas & F	3¾	3¾	3¾
200 East G&FPfpf(3k)	41¼	41¼	41¼
325 East G&Fpfpf (4½)	73½	73½	73½
1200 East Stk pf	47	46	46
350 East Sta pr pf	47	46	46
250 East Sta pf B	47	46	46
150 EastSug As pf(2½k)	39½	39½	39½
1800 EasyWashMB(¼e)	10¾	10⅝	10¾
35800 El Bond & Sh	94½	93¾	94½
400 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	94½	93¾	94½
300 El Bd & Sh A5 pf (6)	94½	93¾	94½
100 Empire Podw (2¼k)	42½	42½	42½
1500 Equit Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
425 EquityCrp$3pf(2¼k)	39¾	39¼	39¾
200 Esquire Inc (¼e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
600 Fairchild Cam (.10e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200 Fairchild E&A (.20g)	3	2¾	2¾
800 Fansteel Met (½e)	18½	18¼	18½
3500 Fedders Mfg	10½	10¼	10¼
200 Ford M Can A(h1)	27¾	27¾	27¾
200 Ford Mot Ltd(.11e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
250 Frank Cou Dis (3)	47	47	47
250 Froedt G&M(.80)	16½	16½	16½
50 Fuller $3 cv(3g)	47	47	47
200 Gen Alloys	1¼	1¼	1¼
200 Gen Finance(.20)	5¾	5¾	5¾
400 Gen Firepfg(3½e)	19	19	19
30 Gen G&E pf	134	133½	133½
200 Gen Wat G&E	8¾	8½	8½
50 Gen Wt G&E pf	49½	49½	49½
50 Gilbert (AC)	49½	49½	49½
1400 Glen Ald Coal	13½	13½	13½
50 Godchaux SugA	48¼	48¼	48¼
200 Godchaux Sug B	40	40	40
200 Grand Rap V	19	19	19
100 Gray Mfg	8	8	8
150 Gt Atl & P (3⅓e)	85	84	84
100 Greenf T&D(1½e)	8	8	8
300 Hall Lamp (.60e)	11	11	11
100 Hartford Ray vtc	1¾	1¾	1¾
200 Hearn D St pf (3)	61½	61½	61½
300 Hecla Min (¼e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Helena Rub A(1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100 Hewlet Rub (1)	16½	16½	16½
100 Heyden Chem (.60e)	30	30	30
200 Hoe (R) & CoA	27½	27½	27½
.35 Horn & Hard (1.60)	38½	38½	38½
1900 Hubbell (H) (1.80)	38¾	38¾	38¾
600 Humble Oil	49¾	49¾	49¾
100 Hum-RoseF (.30e)	6	6	6
800 Huyler's	3½	3½	3½
100 Huyler's pf (3k)	31½	31½	31½
300 IllCentSide Pd (.30e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
2400 Ill Pow	13¾	13¾	13¾
1500 Ill Pow div et	80	80	80
200 Ill Pow pf (2½k)	12¾	12½	12¾
100 Ill Zinc (.90e)	10½	10	10
800 Imp Oil (Can) (h½)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100 Imp Tb Brit	14	14	14
100 Ind Sve 6pepf	53	53	53
10 Ind Sve 7pepf	53½	53½	53½
75 Indus Finan pf	87	86	87
350 Ins.Co N Am	87½	86¾	87
200 Int Cig Mch	14½	14½	14½
3000 Int Hyd-El pf	18½	18½	18½
2100 Int Min&Ch war	1¾	1¾

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅞	5¼
American Barge Line Co	13⅝	14¼
American Hardware Co	30½	32½
American Manufacturing	51⅞	54¾
American Manufac 5 pf	97¾	...
American Optical Co	30⅝	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10	10⅞
†Amoskeag Company	41¾	...
†Amoskeag Company pf	80¾	...
Appleton Company	34¼	37¼
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅝
Arlington Mills	51⅞	55
Art Metal Construction	24¼	26
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28⅜	30¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24½	26⅝
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	...
Bendix Home Appliance	9¼	10
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅜	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin 06 pf	76¼	...
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	...
Boston Wharf Company	22⅞	24⅝
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35⅜	38½
Brown Co	1.85	2.15
Brown Co pf	35	37¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	8½	9¼
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	...
Chapman Valve Manufac	34	36¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅜	18
Colonial Stores	21⅞	23⅝
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	46	48¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¾	29¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27¼	29¾
Draper Corporation	77	80
Durez Plastic & Chemical	24	26¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	153¾	171¾
Eastern Corporation	10¼	11⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅜	22⅛
Exolon Co	9⅜	10⅞
Family Finance Inc	12⅝	13¾
Family Finance pf A	26	28¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¾	48¾
Fruit of the Loom	35⅜	38½
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	16⅞
General Machinery	21½	23⅞
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	61	64
Graton & Knight Co	9⅜	10⅝
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90⅜	94⅜
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	...
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	17	...
Harrington & Richardson	1½	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	6⅜	7½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	34⅜	37¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	20⅜	22¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16⅞	18⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	28⅜	31½
International Detrola	14⅜	15⅞
Keith George E Co	70	...
Kendall Company	11⅛	12⅜
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23
Landers Frary & Clark	27	29½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	...
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7⅛
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	115	119
Marathon Paper Mills	26¾	30
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61¾	65
Merrick & Co	36½	39¼
Merck & Co 4½s pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	44¾	48
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	...
Metal & Thermit Corp	237⅛	263⅜
Millers Falls Company	93⅜	103¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	101⅜	111¼
Nashawena Mills	191⅜	203¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	...
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35	38
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	84½	88¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2nd pf	277⅛	303⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	15	16⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	67¾	71¾
New England Lime	4¾	8
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	33½	36½
Ohio Finance	9⅞	11¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	46⅜	49¾
Parker Appliance	12⅝	14⅛
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	7½	...
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	...
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅞	3⅜
Richardson Co	46¼	49¼
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅞	15⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	35½	37½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	35½	...
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	61¾	...
Sanford Mills	44¾	47¾
Submarine Signal Co	32¼	34¾
Tampax Inc	6⅛	6⅞
Time Incorporated	61¾	64¾
Triumph Explosives Inc	2⅛	2½
United Electric Corp	17	18⅜
US Envelope Company	71¾	76¾
US Envelope Co 7 pf	120½	125½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	98	101¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	29	31¼
Warner & Swasey Co	8½	9⅛
Warren Bros Class B	42¾	45¾
Warren Bros Class C	15½	16⅞
West Point Manufacturing	45¼	48¼
Wickwire Suencer Steel	9⅞	11

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	127	135
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	52½	54
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35⅜	37⅛
Agricultural (3a)	76½	80
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11⅜	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	18	19½
American Insur Newark (½a)	14⅜	15⅞
American Re-Insur2ance (2)	53¾	56¾
American Réserve	16	17½
American Surety (2½)	56	58½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	78½	83½
Boston (16a)	580	610
Camden Fire (1)	20	21½
City of New York (½a)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut General Life (1a)	52¼	54¼
Continental Casualty (1.2a)	40¼	42¾
Federal (1.40)	48½	52
Fire Assoc Philadelphia (2a)	59½	63½
FiremanFund-SF (3)	91	95
Firemen'sNewark (.40)	12⅛	13¼
Franklin Fire (1)	23¾	25¾
General Reinsurance (2)	48½	51½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½a)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42	44½
Globe & Republic (½)	8⅛	9¼
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27⅝	29⅞
Hanover (1.20)	27	29
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¼	101¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	42½	45½
Home Insurance (1.20)	27	28⅝
Homestead (½)	13¾	15¾
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	87¼	89¾
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	37¼	40¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8¼	9¼
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Mass Bonding (3½)	66¼	69¾
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	5⅜	6¾
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	58¼	61¼

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Insurance Official

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Sherwin C. Badger

Appointed financial secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston. Mr. Badger, formerly assistant-treasurer, has been an editorial writer for the Wall Street Journal and was editor of Barron's Weekly for four years.

	Bid	Asked
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7½
National Union (3a)	164	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	24½	26⅛
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45	48
New York Fire (.80)	14½	15⅝
North River (1)	22⅝	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5⅝	6¾
Northern (2a)	88	92½
Pacific Fire (5)	97½	100½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50⅞
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅜	14
Phoenix (2a)	83¼	87¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅜	14⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	33¾	36¼
ReinsurCor New York (.075e)	4¾	6⅜
Repub Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27	29
Revere(P)Insur (1.20)	21¼	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine	72¼	75¼
Seaboard Surety (1a)	43¾	46¼
Security (1.40)	35⅝	38⅜
Springfield (4½a)	118	123½
Standard Accident	60¼	64
Travelers (16)	475	490
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	35⅛	37¾
United States Fire (2)	48	50¾
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71½	76½
Westchester (1.25a)	31⅞	34⅜

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.85	4.22
Amerex Holding	29.125	30.25
American Business Shares	3.67	4.02
Axe Houghton Fund	14.56	15.66
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.72	105.96
Boston Fund	17.72	19.05
Broad Street Investing	29.17	31.54
Bullock Fund	15.41	16.60
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	28.47	30.61
Chemical Fund	9.73	10.53
Christiana Securities Co	2390.00	2490.00
Commodity Corp	8.67	...
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.00	46.00
Dividend Shares	1.26	1.38
Eaton &Haward Balanced Fd	21.78	23.40
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.28	14.26
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.25	41.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.01	20.47
Fund Investors Inc	22.50	24.66
General Capital	34.10	36.67
General Investors Trust	5.51	5.93
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.27	6.90
Low Priced Shares	5.88	6.47
Railroad Shares	3.52	3.88
Railroad Equip Shares	4.18	4.61
Steel Shares	4.31	4.75
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.99	23.65
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.88	.97
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	29.59	S-1	...	26.35
B-2	31.84	S-2	...	14.17
B-3	19.60	S-3	...	11.05
B-4	9.89	S-4	...	4.93
K-1	18.60	K-2	...	23.08

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.00	...
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.20	...
Manhattan Bond Fund	8.96	9.85
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00
Mass Invest Tr	21.69	23.32
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.70	11.51
Mutual Invest	11.18	12.20
Nation Wide Voting	1.32	1.45
New England Fund	12.74	13.73
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.77	7.45
Railroad	5.14	5.67
Railroad Equip	7.32	8.05
Steel	6.00	6.61
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.50	22.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.56
Putnam Fund	13.97	15.02
Quarterly Income Shares	6.56	7.20
Railway ⅞ Light Sec	108.50	...
Repub Invest Fund	3.35	3.68
Scudder Stevens & Clark	92.95	94.85
State Street Invest	42.75	45.75
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.75	.84
Wellington Fund	16.86	18.52

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.72	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	2.77	....
Diversified Tr C	3.70	....
Diversified Tr D	5.85	6.45
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.85	5.60
Nation Wide Sec	3.76	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	35.75	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.16	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1935	2.79	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.69	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.77	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.35	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.70	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.79	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	3.375	3.75
First Boston Corp	31.75	33.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 20% less if not held 3 years.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	116⅜	120¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	109¾	113¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¾	113¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	98¾	102¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	117¾	121¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	49¾	52¼
Jamaica Water Supply	31¾	34½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	106¾	...
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	107	111¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½s pf	105¼	109
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103¾	107¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	87½	...
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	31¼	33½
No States Power Del 6 pf	74¾	77¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	84¼	87¼
Ohio Power 4½s pf	113¾	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	115¾	119¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	106½	110¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	107½	111
Public Service Colo	26¼	27¾
Public Service Ind	17⅞	19⅝
Public Service Ind 8 pf	104	108
Public Service Okla 5 pf	107¼	111¼
Rochester Gas &El 5 pf	106	110
Rochester Gas & E 6 pf	106¾	110¾
San Diego Gas & Electric	13⅛	14¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	20⅝	22⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	116	...
Southwestern Public Serv	16½	17⅞
Tampa Electric Co	25⅜	27⅝
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	109¾	113¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅞	16¼

N. Am. Aviation Profit in Year $1.98 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Aviation, Inc., and subsidiaries report net income for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1943, of $6,796,523, equal to $1.98 a share, compared with $7,370,626, or $2.15 a share, for the preceding fiscal year.

The annual report was delayed at the end of the 1943 fiscal year pending renegotiation. The present statement is based on the company's acceptance of an informal renegotiation settlement proposal reached with the war contracts price adjustment board which the company believes will be the basis for a formal written agreement.

Net sales for the 1943 fiscal year were $509,139,649, compared with $253,226,119 for the preceding year. Renegotiation refund, after deducting $5,915,000 postwar refund, was $45,655,695, against $18,200,000 after postwar refund deduction of $278,500 in 1942. Provision for contingencies was $5,000,000, against $1,530,215 in 1942.

Lerner Stores Corporation and subsidiaries report net income for six months ended July 31 of $1,229,471, equal to $2.89 a share, compared with $1,319,902, or $3.14 a share, for the same period last year.

Paraffine Companies, Inc., reports net profit for the fiscal year ended June 30, of $2,015,604, or $4.03 a share, compared with $1,540,081, or $3.04 a share, for the preceding fiscal year.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company reports net income for six months ended June 30 of $1,810,691, equal to 36 cents a share, compared with $1,784,874, or 35 cents a share for the same period in 1943.

Dresser Manufacturing Company reports net income for nine months ended July 31 of $1,821,684, or $5.21 a share, against $2,274,455, or $6.79 a shae, for the same period last year.

Bath Iron Works Corporation reports net profit for six months ended June 30 of $613,343, equal to $3.85 a share, compared with $1,336,633,or $3.19 a share, for the same period last year. Net profit is after reserve for renegotiation.

Reynolds Spring Company reports net subject to renegotiation, of $315,736, or $3.11 a share, against $340,733, or 63 cents a share, for the same period last year. Profit for the 1944 period includes a capital gain of $15,507 from sale of the plastics division.

Themoid Company and subsidiaries report net profit for six months ended June 30, of $324,073, equal to 47 cents on 675,000 common shares, compared with $319,199, or 57 cents each on 475,000 common shares, for the same period of 1943. The current report includes Joseph Stokes Rubbe Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary Precision Roll & Rubber Company and Joseph Stokes Rubber Company, Ltd., which were acquired late in 1943.

Diana Stores Corpoation, women's apparel chain operating in Atlantic and southern states, reports net profit for the fiscal year ended July 31 of $305,913, equal to $1.52 a share on each of 196,714 common shares, compared with $220,389, or $1.89 a share on 112,130 common shares, in the preceding year.

N. E. Council to Hear C. E. D. Tax Proposal

Proposals for revising federal taxation worked out by the National Committee for Economic Development will be discussed before the New England Council at its quarterly meeting in Boston Sept. 14 and 15.

New England has a special interest in the tax program as the chairman of the research committee which developed it is Ralph E. Flanders, a recent president of the New England Council and now head of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. Mr. Flanders is president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company of Springfield, Vt.

"The CED proposals are important to New England industrialists," said Edward E. Chase, president of the New England Council and of the Maine Securities Co. of Portland, "They are based on more than a year of joint study by economists and business leaders and are designed to provide a tax system to help rather than to hinder private enterprise in achieving high levels of production and employment."

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.54⅞	1.52¾	1.54⅜	1.53¼	
Minneapolis	1.50⅛	1.49	1.49¾	1.48¾	
Kansas City	1.49¼	1.48⅞	1.49½	1.49¼	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.50⅜	1.48	1.49¾	1.48¼	
Minneapolis	1.48⅝	1.44	1.45	1.44	
Kansas City	1.44⅛	1.42	1.44	1.42½	
May Wheat:					
Chicago	1.46½	1.44⅜	1.46	1.44	
Minneapolis	1.41¾	1.40	1.41¼	1.39¼	
Kansas City	1.39⅛	1.37	1.38⅜	1.37¼	
September Oats:					
Chicago	.60¾	.58⅞	.59⅜	.59¾	
Minneapolis	.54⅜	.53¼	.53⅝	.54½	
Rye, Chicago:					
Sept.	.95½	.97	.93⅞	.95¾	.96½
Dec.	.96¼	.97½	.94	.96¼	.96⅜
May	.96¼	.97½	.94	.96⅜	.96¼
July	.92	.93	.88¾	.92⅜	.92½
Barley, Chicago:					
Sept.	1.05½	1.05½	1.03¾	1.04¾	1.05½
Dec.	.99⅜	1.00¼	.98	.99⅜	.99⅜
May	.94½	.95½	.92½	.94½	.95½

Wool
Grease

March	....	....	....	84.5B	84.0
May	....	....	....	81.0B	81.0
July	....	....	....	79.5B	79.0

Tops

Oct.	130.0	130.1	130.0	130.0B	130.0
Dec.	120.9	121.5	120.8	121.5T	120.1
March	113.5	115.0	113.5	114.8B	113.5
May	111.10	112.0	111.0	111.5B	110.5
Buly	108.5	109.5	108.5	109.5B	108.0

B—Bid. T—Traded.

Cotton

October	21.33	21.45	21.29	21.45	21.34
December	21.09	21.23	21.07	21.21	21.10
March	20.85	20.97	20.87	20.93	20.83
May	20.54	20.67	20.49	20.64	20.54
July	20.11	20.22	20.04	20.22	20.10

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.19
January				1.41n	1.41

Eggs

October	36.90	37.30	36.90	37.30	37.25
November				37.50n	37.50
December	37.05	37.45	37.00	37.40	37.35

Potatoes

November				3.14a	3.16

n Nominal. a Asked.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Government's Onion Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Food Administration estimated that 5,000,000 100-pound sacks of onions will be required by all Government agencies for dehydration and other uses during this fiscal year. On Aug. 1 the Agriculture Department estimated dry onion production at about 17,000,000 sacks.

Solar Manufacturing Stock Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Van Alstyne, Noel & Co. and associates are offering 90,000 shares of Solar Manufacturing Co. convertible preferred stock at $10 a share. Proceeds will be used by the company, a manufacturer of electrical devices, as working capital.

Shoe Men Predict Employment Rise, Record Output After War

By the Associated Press

America's shoe manufacturers, foreseeing record-breaking post-war production, expect the industry to offer re-employment opportunities to at least 50,000 workers, many drawn from tapering-off war industries.

That means 50,000 or more new jobs on top of the 175,000 workers currently producing for heavy military and civilian needs.

No Reconversion Problems

"Fortunately for our industry, it faces no reconversion problems," explained Maxwell Field, executive secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association today in forecasting the employment rise.

Furthermore, he said, new processes and new materials are simplifying the training of labor, leaving relatively few jobs now that require years of training and hand-work.

Mr. Field also forecast that shoe manufacture would reach a new high in quality, saying:

"Leaders in the industry look forward with confidence to a post-war world where American-made shoes will surpass in style, comfort and wear any footwear ever produced before, both in this country and abroad.

"Because of the large standing army we'll have when Germany is knocked out of the war, and continued Navy needs for several years thereafter, the industry does not expect very sharp cutbacks immediately after peace is declared in Europe," Mr. Field said.

At the same time, he added, prospects for shoe exports look promising, particularly for the relief types of shoes made of non-rationed materials which the United Nations Relief Agency is now purchasing at a rate of more than 15 million pairs annually.

See Record-Breaking Sales

"Pent-up consumer demands for new styled shoes should result in record-breaking production totals after the removal of Government production and style restrictions and rationing controls," according to Mr. Field, whose organization covers an area in which 35 per cent of the nation's shoes are now produced.

Optimistic over the future of their industry, he said, leaders feel that it will employ "more workers in the postwar period than ever before in the history of the country."

Employees to be added to shoe industry rolls, in Mr. Field's opinion, will include relatively few former shoe workers other than service men. Many workers now in war plants, said Mr. Field, can easily be retained now for semi-skilled positions.

Lack of leather and labor are the twin hampering factors in shoe production. At present the leather outlook is optimistic due to increased domestic slaughter trends, while cattle population remains at record-breaking levels "largely due to Government pricing and rationing regulations," according to Mr. Field.

A continuation of current slaughter trends, in his opinion, "should result in total domestic slaughter several million hides greater than the trade anticipated earlier this year."

Plastics Play Big Role

The development of plastic soles and plastic upper materials, will in Mr. Field's opinion, play an important part in the postwar shoe materials field, with plastic soles possibly finding a consumer demand comparable to the increased use of rubber soles after World War I.

Meanwhile, better leather soles can be expected, Mr. Field says, with improved tanning and oil treatment of sole leather giving the consuming public greater wear and comfort after the war.

New England shoe industry leaders agree that rationing must be continued through this year and part of 1945 because production of leather shoes cannot reach consumer demand in that period, but already there is a ray of light for the consumer.

With amendment of the WPB shoe conservation order for the first time in three years, shoe manufacturers now are preparing new styles and patterns which will bring men and women, alike, more colorful and higher-styled shoes to match the Easter finery next spring.

Mr. Field foresees in the first postwar year of unlimited shoe output, an employment rise from the present 60,000 in the New England shoe industry to 80,000, and a corresponding employment gain from 18,000 workers to 25,000 in the New England leather and allied industries.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week seemed to hang on "dead center." There was little volume and little action. Only a few groups showed much action. Sugars were strong on the South Puerto Rico dividend, but fundamentally on the bullish outlook for sugar, with negotiations now under way between Cuba and the United States for the next crop, and the general outlook one of sugar scarcity in the next year or two.

Some of the paper shares were strong, reflecting the acute scarcity of pulp. And strangely enough some of the aircraft manufacturing shares were strong, as the worst was already known about them and reconversion will not be so painful after all.

In short the market totally ignored the sweeping news of the Second Battle of France—in historic contrast with its violent reaction to the German success in the First Battle of France in May, 1940.

This would seem to indicate not only that the Allied success had been anticipated, but that this is not a war market at all but a post-war market. In fact, just as the stock market at the time of Pearl Harbor began promptly to anticipate the end of the war for certain shares, so it may now have already begun to discount not merely the transition period but actually the period after even Japan is finally defeated.

Market apathy may have reflected the general confusion of details attending the reconversion outlook. House and Senate have passed two radically different surplus disposal bills. The House-passed reconversion bill is obviously too conservative for the Senate.

The outlook for transition-period industrial prices seems to be changing, with new doubts that hard-goods prices will be much above the prewar level after all. The outlook for Lend-Lease is uncertain, there is vast uncertainty about the size and rate of cut-backs on X-Day, the guesses on transition-period unemployment vary widely, and nobody has any clear idea with $20,000,000,000 of what the federal budget will be like in the fiscal year after this on either income or outgo side.

There is little but wild guesswork as to the rate of demobilization. And lastly nobody knows whether there will be a final clearcut German surrender or whether that country will merely go to pieces. In other words, the outlook is still just as uncertain as it has been in the last decade of uncertainty.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Hdrs of Record
Sloane & Zook	25c	9-11	9-11

Irregular

Lamson & Sessions	20c	9-15	9- 5
Le Roi Co	40c	9-16	9- 9
Navarro Oil	80c	10- 1	9-22
U. S. Potash	75c	9-28	9- 2

Regular

Am Fork & Hoe pf	$1.12½	Q	10-14	10- 5
Ark P & L $7 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 2	9-15
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	10- 2	9-15
Avery (B.F) & Sons pf	37½c	Q	9-30	9-19
Bridgport Gas Lt	35c		9-30	9-15
Brillo Mfg	25c		10- 2	9-15
do pf A	50c	Q	10- 2	9-15
Bristol Brass	75c	Q	9-15	8-31
Br Columbia Pow A	40c		10-14	9-30
Carey (Philip Mfg 6 pf	$1.50	Q	9-30	9-15
do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	9-30	9-15
Case (J I) pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-12
Consol Steel	25c		10- 1	9-15
Gannett Co pf "B"	$1.50	Q	10- 2	9-15
Ill Comm Tele pf	$1.18¾	Q	10- 2	9-15
Indiana Gen Serv pf	$1.50	Q	10- 2	9- 7
Indianapolis P&L pf	$1.31¼	Q	10- 1	9-19
Jersey Cent P&L 7 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-11
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-11
do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	10- 1	9-11
Lehighton Indust "A"	25c		9-15	9- 2
Lexington Tel Co	60c	Q	9-15	9- 1
Margay Oil	25c	Q	10-10	9-20
Marion-Res P $5 pf	$1.25	Q	10- 2	9-18
Modine Mfg Co	50c	Q	9-20	9- 9
Motor Prod Corp	50c		10- 3	9-25
Newark Telephone	$2.25		9- 9	8-31
Onomea Sugar	20c		9-20	9- 6
Penna P&Lt $7 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 2	9-18
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	10- 2	9-18
do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	10- 2	9-18
Penna Sugar pf	12½c	Q	10- 2	9-18
Sherwin & Wms (Ca)	15c		11- 1	10-10
Signal Oil&G "A&B"	50c	Q	9-25	9- 9
Signal Royalties	25c	Q	9-15	9- 9
Sloan & Zook	25c	Q	9-11	9-11
Southw Asso Tel pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-15
Tamblin (G) Ltd	30c	Q	10- 2	9- 8
do pf	62½c	Q	10- 2	9- 8
Westvaco Chlorine pf	$1.06¼	Q	10- 2	9-11

Armour & Co. $65,000,000 Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An issue of $65,000,000 first mortgage 20-year 3½ per cent series E bonds of Armour & Co. is being offered today by a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 102¼ and accrued interest.

Proceeds from the sale, together with proceeds from the sale to a group of banks of $10,000,000 principal amount of serial promissory notes and other corporate funds, will be used to redeem all of the company's first mortgage bonds, series B, C and D, outstanding in $76,365,000 aggregate principal amount. The series B, C and D bonds will be called for redemption at 105 per cent and accrued interest.

Other members of the underwriting syndicate, in addition to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., are: The First Boston Corporation; Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; Blyth & Co. Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Lehman Brothers; A. G. Becker & Co. Inc.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Union Securities Corporation; and White, Weld & Co.

The new bonds are subject to redemption at the option of the Company in whole at any time, or in part from time to time in principal amounts of not less than $5,000,000 on 30 days' notice at prices ranging from 105 per cent and accrued interest for redemptions made on or before Sept. 1, 1945 down to par and accrued interest for redemptions on or after Sept. 1, 1963.

The Series E Bonds are redeemable through the sinking fund at 102½

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Russian Journey

By Alexander Nazaroff

Part One

So you are off on a visit to Russia! After crossing the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco your ship arrives in the port of Vladivostok. You are in a world new to you—in the land of the Russian people, which is known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or, briefly, the Soviet Union.

Vladivostok is lovely to look at from the wide and deep bay which your ship has entered. Clusters of white houses mingling with trees are scattered over a wide semi-circle of hills which slope down toward the sea. In springtime these hills are covered with a profusion of white, red and violet flowers the like of which one can see in few places of the world. For vegetation is unusually rich here.

All around you the bay is teeming with activity. Cranes rattle, loading and unloading ships. Besides ocean liners and freighters and the destroyers of the Red Navy riding at anchor, you see a multitude of all sorts of fishing craft busily moving about. Vladivostok is a very important fishing center. The pale, greenish-blue waters off it are very rich in fish, seals and whales. The air over the city always smells of fish, rotting seaweed and tar.

Fortress and Naval Base

The winding streets which lead from the port uphill are filled with peculiar crowds. Alongside of Russians in worker's overalls or in street clothes you see yellow faces, slanting eyes and national costumes of a great many Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatics. For both China and Japan lie at Vladivostok's very doors. You also see tall, fully armed Red Army soldiers and officers, a red star mounted on their pointed caps. Vladivostok is not only a port and fishing center, but also a very powerful and important fortress and naval base. Here the Russians are always on the alert. Batteries of mighty guns, underground hangars for war planes, heavy concrete fortifications and pillboxes are scattered all around the city. But they are dug deep into the ground and hidden so skillfully from the inquisitive eyes of the Japanese spies that, while looking over the country from Vladivostok's hills, you see nothing but carpets of flowers and woods.

At Vladivostok you board a train which will take you to Moscow. But before doing so you had better get books to read and games to play while on the train. For the trip will be long, and unless you have something to do, you may become bored. It takes three days to cross the United States from New York to San Francisco; but it will take you almost nine days to cross the Soviet Union from Vladivostok to Moscow.

Russian passenger cars are not like ours. Instead of a passage in the middle, they have a corridor on one side and sleeping compartments on the other. From time to time a porter carrying a large tray passes through the corridor. You can buy from him a caviar or a ham sandwich and a glass of hot, steaming tea—for Russians usually drink their tea from glasses. While standing in the corridor and looking out the window, you have a chance to see some of the country that flashes by.

Crossing Siberia

The area around Vladivostok and along the Pacific shore is called the Russian Far East. After clearing it you ride from east to west across Siberia. Siberia in itself is a huge country. During the first four or even five days of your trip you ride through woods. The Siberian forests which Russians call taiga are famed the world over because they are by far the largest in the world. In no other country is there so immense an area of solid, uninterrupted woodlands as here. About one hundred and fifty miles south of the railroad, the taiga ends and prairies begin. But to the north, forests reach out for twelve hundred miles and more, almost to the Arctic Circle. There they pass into the tundra, desolate open spaces and swamps, at places overgrown with low shrubbery, which remain frozen and covered with snow most of the year.

Siberia is a wild and undeveloped country. Huge as it is, its population is small. Only a few more people live in its endless stretches than in the State of New York alone; yet, compared to Siberia, that State is no larger than a two-family house compared to the Empire State Building. It is the mighty Siberian forests that have delayed the country's development, for forests may be an even greater obstacle to man's movements and work than are deserts. Though with difficulty, you can ride in a car or on horseback even through so great a desert as the Sahara in Africa. But neither a car nor a horse will take you through an impenetrable green forest wilderness.

The Trans-Siberian railroad on which you are riding runs, as it were, in a "corridor" cut through the taiga. It is the only railroad which crosses the entire country from Vladivostok to Western Siberia (where other lines join it). At places, that "corridor" widens. You see peasant villages, log cabins and cultivated land around them. Some of the cleared spaces are so wide that large cities with rich coal mines, factories and industrial plants lie in them. For instance, the city of Novosibirsk has a population of over 400,000, moving-picture theaters, a great many schools, a university and what not; and Khabarovsk counts over 230,000 inhabitants. Yet, all these are but widenings in the "corridor" opened up in the taiga. As soon as your trains pulls out of a city, the great forest, as though advancing against you, closes in on the railroad again. And again you ride for scores of miles seeing nothing but a continuous wall of tree trunks on both sides of the tracks.

Cities Follow Railroad

The scant population there is in Siberia lives chiefly in cities and villages strung out along the railroad. Some of it lives also along the banks of the rivers which wind their way through the taiga northward to the Arctic Ocean. You cross these rivers on your way to the west. Some of them—such as the Yenissey, the Ob, the Irtysh—are very long and a mile and a half to two and a half miles wide. Added to the "corridor" along the railroad, they form natural transverse "corridors" on which transportation by ship is possible. True, in winter, Siberian rivers freeze for quite a few months. But in summer, as long as they remain open for navigation, steamships plying them have enough time to supply fishermen's, trappers' and gold miners' settlements which lie far to the north with whatever gasoline, tools and foodstuffs they will need for the long winter.

But if you should get off the train and talk to the local people, they would tell you that in the enormous spaces between the railroad and these rivers there are hardly any—or no—human habitations. The mighty and virgin forest wilderness, mysterious and forbidding, reigns there. Only few trappers' trails, let alone good roads, cut into the fringes of that wilderness. Beyond those trails man's foot has never trod.

Dense Forests and Swamps

Centuries-old spruce, pine, cedar, oak and other trees, often as high as an eight-story building and, some of them, with trunks so thick that no man can embrace them, cover thousands of square miles. Wherever spruce predominates there is no underbrush, and the ground is a carpet of dry needles. In the semi-darkness which no sunshine penetrates, one sees only reddish-gray trunks around. The very tops of these trees only are green with boughs and needles which shut the sunlight out. But in cedar and oak forests the underbrush is so heavy that one cannot tear one's way through it.

Some of the taiga grows over thousands of square miles of impassable and treacherous swamps. Treacherous, because man sees nothing but green moss under his feet, but the moment he steps on it he sinks up to his neck into cold, semi-liquid ground, and unless a friend stands near by, nothing can save him: the swamp sucks him in.

At other places the taiga towers over hills and mountain chains in which nature has concealed great deposits of coal, iron ore and other ores, gold, silver and platinum. Siberia is immensely rich in such deposits. But for the time being some of them remain not only undeveloped, but also unknown: the forest forbids man's access to them.

On windy days the taiga roars like the surf in the ocean. Indeed, it is an endless and unruly green ocean.

Brave and Adventurous

The Russians who live in Siberia are mostly tall, light-haired, powerfully built men. Used to the rude life and to hardships of pioneering, they are tough, brave and adventurous men, too. At war, Siberian divisions have always fought especially well, that is to say, even better than other Russian divisions. Since all Russians are excellent fighters, that is saying a great deal. Most Siberians are pioneers or sons of pioneers in the same sense as the early settlers of our country were pioneers.

In Siberian cities people live in comfort: they have electric light, gas, busses, newspapers, theaters. But a few miles from the cities pioneering still goes on. In order to break a new acre of virgin soil to culture, peasants have first to clear it of the taiga. If they want to save their pigs and calves from packs of hungry wolves, they often have to spend sleepless nights in bitter Siberian frosts with a shotgun. While sinking a new mine, workers often have to sleep for weeks in the open, in drenching rain and snow, before barracks can be built for them.

Most of Siberia was conquered by Russian Czars about three hundred and fifty years ago. Some of the warlike Asiatic tribes which had peopled the banks of Siberian rivers before—the Mongols, the Buryats, the Samoyeds—still live there side by side with the Russians. They are now peaceful peoples, and they are becoming civilized.

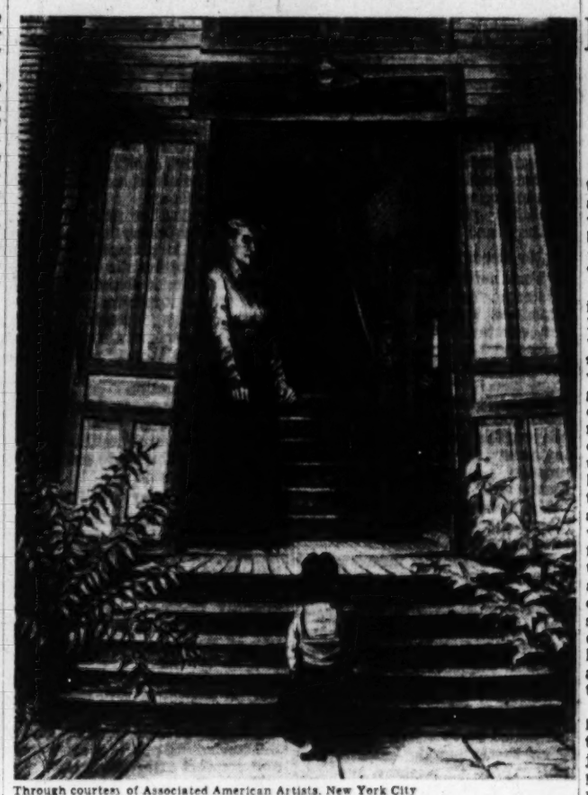
In olden days, while there were no locomotives, or motors, or excavators, it was impossible even to begin the development of this immense country. In order to increase Siberia's population, the Czars banished criminals and political offenders there. Also, some peasants for whom there was not enough land in European Russia were helped to settle in Siberia. But that helped little: Siberia remained a wilderness. Fifty years ago the Government of the Czars built the Trans-Siberian railroad. Since then the country began to develop, though at first only slowly.

Swift Progress

Siberia's progress really got under way only some time after the Revolution of 1917, mostly in the last 12 or 15 years. The Soviet Government has decided to develop the country's great natural resources, cost what it may. Like the Government of the Czars it has been banishing political offenders there. But it has also been sending to Siberia large numbers of farmers, experienced workers, road-builders, engineers, scientists, educators and doctors. It has been rushing there all sorts of machinery and industrial equipment, too. And at long last, Siberia has begun to stir with new life, truly like a giant wakening after a long sleep.

Excavators rattle, and new roads are cutting their way deeper and deeper into the taiga. Huge sawmills have been built in various parts of the country to make the taiga yield its timber to men. South of Novosibirsk, in the region called Kuznetsk Basin, high-grade coal is being mined on a very large scale, and great steel, machine-building and armament plants have sprung into existence. In a very short time that Basin has become one of the important metallurgical regions of the Soviet Union. Far to the north of the Trans-Siberian railroad quite a few new gold mines and other concerns, such as shipbuilding yards for river craft, are operating.

(To be continued next Thursday)



Through courtesy of Associated American Artists, New York City

"My First Day at School," by Howard Baer

Humorous Birds I Have Known

By Ivy Scott Rogers

There are many humorists in the feathered world, many clowns and comedians, conjurors and ventriloquists, and often these birds take as much pleasure in fooling humans as they do in "kidding" their own kind.

The other day, while roaming in a little spinney on the hillside, I was surprised to hear a gruff voice saying, "Hullo." I spent some time trying to locate that voice which kept repeating the greeting, but always from behind or above or in front of me, and never where I could get a glimpse of its owner. At length I gave up the search and turned my steps homeward, but as I approached the stile leading from the spinney, a magpie suddenly appeared, and with a gay flick of his tail and a flourish of his wings, alighted on the post by the side of the stile and regarded me with twinkling eyes. After a short but quizzical scrutiny, he cocked his head on one side and said gruffly, "Hullo, hullo," then, without waiting for an answer, disappeared among the trees.

I think magpies are the most humorous of all British birds, for they nearly always seem to be enjoying a joke at someone's expense. When I came through the meadow this morning, a magpie family was having great fun with half a dozen cows who were sprawling in the shade of a wide-branched beech tree.

The Magpies' Joke

The cows had only one idea of enjoyment, to lie in that welcome shade and chew the cud, but the magpies were on mischief bent. What fun it would be to make the cows get up again! And what is more the magpies knew how to accomplish that feat. The cows were quite indifferent to their field mates, so long as the birds did not interfere with them, but the magpies jauntily began to play an impromptu game of "touch," which developed into a scramble over the cows, one bold bird actually perching on a cow's horns.

This was more than the patient animals could bear, and with one accord they rose to their feet and lowered their heads in the direction of their tormentors, but the magpies had accomplished their purpose, they had upset the cows. With chortles of glee, they flew to the other end of the meadow, there to forage about in the grass until the cows had settled down again when, no doubt, the performance would be repeated.

For some days our cat has refused to go out in the garden because the starlings tease him so much. Whenever he appeared, these clever mimics greeted him with a high-toned mewing which made Thomas arch his back and rumble disgruntedly, but the starlings did not care. They knew he could not reach them where they sat in the trees or on the roof-top, and they alternated their imitation of cat calls with shrill whistles and pipings.

Starlings and Jays

Starlings can mimic almost any noise and they make full use of their mischievous talent. Down by the pool, as I write, they are causing the swallows great annoyance by mimicing their graceful movements, diving, wheeling, circling in clever imitation. The swallows scold loudly as they chase the teasing birds, but the starlings know that they are bigger and stronger than the swallows, and that they must either learn to tolerate them or else go off to other hunting grounds. Actually the starlings do not want to drive the smaller birds away, they are just full of fun, and cannot resist a game.

Jays are expert ventriloquists, and many a gamekeeper has gone off to track down birds likely to harass his game preserves because he heard the voice of the kite or the buzzard, but the voice has really been the ventriloquial call of some humorous jay. Similarly farmhands, hearing the bleating of a lamb, or the clucking of hens from some wooded cover away from the farm, have searched for these wanderers in vain, never guessing that a jay has been amusing himself at their expense.

The spotted woodpecker often gets his food by guile. He lives on insects, and going to the branch or trunk of a tree emits a rasping, tearing sound, which all the insects within range take to be a splitting branch, or a splitting tree. Out come the insects, and the woodpecker chuckles at the ease with which he can fool them.

Guillemots' Stunts

Young guillemots, stunting from cliffs by the sea, give an amazing variety show as they fling themselves over the cliffs with no preliminary signals and no attempt to use their wings. As they hurtle shorewards they often happen to bump against rocky projections, but for all the effect such collisions produce the young birds might be made of rubber. They simply bounce off the rock and somersault towards the shore. On arriving there, they just shake themselves and waddle off to play in the water.

At the seaside, too, are to be found those clowns of birdland the puffins, with their horny-plated beaks of grey and yellow and orange. They look just like fat little clowns with painted noses, and their antics are correspondingly grotesque. They give endless amusement to holiday folk by their appearance and their entertainments.

Why Do Young People Leave School?

By Louis Desiderato

June, 1944, Graduate of Stuyvesant High School, New York City

The present war has brought many changes in the life of the American people. The economic, political and social characteristics of Americans have been modified. High school students, just as adults, have felt the effects of these changes. One important result of the present crisis with its demand for manpower is the rapid shift of high school students from school careers to full-time lucrative jobs. The number of young people giving up their school work in order to establish their own financial independence is appalling.

It isn't enough to hold up our hands and say, "How terrible!" As a recent high school student, I am interested in the reasons why a student leaves high school before his graduation and I don't believe it is all for money. I think a student leaves high school for any or all of the following reasons:

For Various Reasons

He may be dissatisfied with the academic curriculum. Very often students have to study subjects for which they have no aptitude or ability. This means a much more careful selection of high school for the prospective freshman so that he gets the kind of subjects which are most suitable for him.

The student may need or want to be financially independent of his parents. I myself as a high school student found it embarrassing to ask my parents for all my spending money, especially for recreation. This may mean a much more careful survey by vocational guidance counselors of possible part-time jobs which give the high school student a chance for earning his own spending money and for getting valuable work experience.

The student may belong to a family which constantly moves from one locality to another. This means a frequent readjustment to new schools, new curricula and to new classmates. These changes are hard for the high school student and he may prefer to stop making the plunges and get a full-time job. I don't know the solution for this but parents, high school teachers, and counselors should make every effort to help new students who come in after their freshman years.

Advice, Yes—and Help, Too

These are some of the reasons why students leave school for jobs now that the jobs are available. The results of this shift will be disastrous to our postwar efforts. Let us accept as a matter of fact that most students seek the jobs where wages are highest—defense work. After the war when reconversion and demobilization create a tremendous employment problem, workers without high school education will have the hardest time. Can't we do something now to keep high school students from becoming the hopeless unemployed of tomorrow?

We can do nothing about it unless every citizen is willing to assume some of the responsibility, unless every parent takes an active interest in selecting the most suitable schools for his children, unless leaders of sociology and economics can effectively remove the financial stress from poorer American families, and unless educators devise a system of schooling that applies to the individual rather than to the oft-cited but nonexistent "average American high school student."

By all means, let us tell boys and girls the dangers of a working future without high school education; by all means, let us urge them to go back to school in the fall; but let us also see that the curricula for them are suitable, that the teachers and counselors help them fit into school life, that school authorities help those who need or want money to find adequate part-time jobs. It isn't enough to warn and advise young people; we have to help them as well.

With the Wheat Thrashers

A small mountain had been steadily growing all day in the field beside this little farmhouse. In fact, there was a similar mountain on each of the farms in this section of the flat eastern shore. It was wheat-thrashing time and my first opportunity to see this activity at close range.

The farmers in neighborly fashion make the rounds helping each other. You can count on them to do the right thing by each other. Jim was unable to be out the day the thrashers came to his place. In fact, he had not found it possible to keep up his end of the bargain to help on some of the other farms. His wheat was thrashed just the same as the rest.

Teamwork

The men divide up the responsibilities. Some drive their teams around the field—others load the wheat from the field onto the wagons. The men working at the machine feed straw into the jaws of the great monster. Somewhere inside, it is separated into the traditional "chaff and the wheat." The chaff is blown out of a long pipe and becomes the "mountain" of straw that we see growing. The farm homemaker is always grateful when the wind is blowing away from the house on wheat-thrashing day.

There is always a bit of good-natured rivalry, of course, about the yield on each farm. Nelson holds the record so far with his yield today of 37 bushels average per acre. The next highest was 33 bushels.

If you like mystery stories a wheat thrashing should satisfy you. One cannot figure out these days when the men will arrive at your place. The machines are getting old now, and they break down unexpectedly. This may mean that you have an extra meal to prepare suddenly for 25 men. Or you may have a big meal ready and no one to eat it!

At Dinnertime

Thanks to the freezer locker in town, Sarah was able to wait until the last minute and then go for several of their large beef roasts stored last December. Her nearest neighbor came to help prepare the dinner. Their young daughters, two 4-H Club girls, served the men at dinnertime. During the day the girls frequently carried a pail of fresh drinking water to the field.

It looked as though the men would finish the thrashing by working until dark. But a shower came up just before eight o'clock. That meant dinner must be ready at once, for the men began to move toward the kitchen. Things were pretty exciting there for a few minutes. The table set up in the yard had to be cleared when it rained. The men were ready for meat and potatoes and vegetables and hot gravy all at once it seemed.

The next time I buy a loaf of bread in town I shall remember this wheat thrashing. Bread does not just grow. We pay around ten cents a loaf for bread and hardly realize all the months it has taken to produce it, and all the people who contributed to its production.

Dorothy Emerson

4-H Club Leader, Maryland

Let's Make Pen Friends

Our Mail Bag

"I enjoy your page For Young People, especially the Mail Bag," writes Ellen Marie A. (15) of Monrovia, California, "through which I have been corresponding for about five years. Since I have completed one and a half years of Spanish in school I found a friend in the Mail Bag who speaks and writes Spanish and we hope to write our letters in that language soon.

"We live in a mountain cabin in Clover Leaf Canyon, where we make many animal acquaintances. Among those we see are deer that come to the edge of our yard, skunks, a fat old possum, squirrels, birds; and even a lynx, or a mountain lion, has often been seen in our canyon. The bees have chosen the wall above our back door as the ideal place for their hive and the mice hold races and drop nuts in our walls at night. The family of wrens that was nesting under the eaves has gone, but we may have new tenants any time."

Nature Study and Stamps

Joy M. (12), of Plymouth, Devon, England, would like to correspond with girls in Canada or the United States. "I attend Plymouth High School for Girls," she writes, "where I am in the top of the second form, form 2 Latin. I am interested in nature study and collect stamps. I have been having piano lessons for eighteen months. I play hockey and tennis, and I like indoor games and reading."

Margaret F. (11), of Plymouth, Devon, England, would like to write to girls in the United States or Canada. "I took the entrance examination for the High School and passed, so next term I am going to the Plymouth High School," she writes.

"I have a Persian cat called 'Sandy'; he is very pretty. We have three apple trees and a pear tree in our garden, which is very small. In my spare time, I collect stamps or go riding on my bicycle."

Marian P. (11), of Plymouth, Devon, England, would like to write to girls in the United States. "I go to a junior school now," she writes, "but will be going to High School soon. I am a Girl Guide; I can play the piano a little. I am interested in birds and stamp collecting."

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Postwar Jobs Up to Industry But Under Federal Guidance

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 — Initiative for full postwar employment for the United States has been passed to industry, but this does not mean that the Federal Government will let go of all production reins.

Despite announcement by J. A. Krug, acting War Production Board Chairman, that most production controls will end with the collapse of Germany, government agencies, including the WPB, are going ahead today with plans to make sure that no essential goods are crowded out in the peace era because of inability to get materials and workers or because of faulty management.

There will be no overall government timetable for plant reconversion but the WPB will stand by to "assist and encourage" private reconversion.

The WPB, Mr. Krug pointed out at a press conference yesterday, will continue to have a big hand in orderly conversion through the power of its Production Executive Committee to advise the military chiefs when and in what areas to terminate war contracts.

WMC and OPA To Help

The Government also will continue to exercise control over production through the War Manpower Commission, directing men to the most important jobs and the Office of Price Administration, regulating output through its power to fix prices.

Regulations that will be removed on V-Day as an incentive to the quickest possible reconversion are those limiting availability of materials.

"Our responsibility," Mr. Krug explained, "is to remove every obstacle that might keep production from going ahead when the day comes that material can be released. Only materials expected to remain in continued short supply after the fall of Germany are rubber, textiles, leather, lumber and some types of fuel."

The WPB was encouraged to reject plant-by-plant scheduling of reconversion by the fact that every major industry in the United States today has its own extensive plans for peacetime production.

WMC Working on Plan

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, has announced that his agency is working on a manpower program to go into effect after German collapse, to be made public shortly. Though government economists estimate that 4,000,000 workers will be freed by contract cancellation and another 2,000,000 by military discharge, the WMC is counting on a tight labor situation to continue in certain labor market areas even for three or four months after V-Day.

These are the areas which will continue to make munitions for the fight against Japan. The U. S. Employment Service is still expected to be an active agent in directing workers to jobs, both in military and civilian production.

One suggestion for attracting workers to war industries after V-Day when everyone will be wanting to get into permanent peacetime jobs involves the lengthening of hours to provide high overtime pay.

The Office of Price Administration, working in close liaison with the WPB, will be able to regulate production to a certain extent through effective pricing. If the OPA sets the price on new products just right, manufacturers will be encouraged to make a reasonable profit, spurred to mass production and the consumer will get the best possible product at the best possible price.

Aid for Small Business

The WPB itself will continue to maintain contact with business, giving expert advice on supply problems through its industry divisions. A special "weather eye," Mr. Krug has promised, will be kept for the small businessman who might get crushed in the postwar production rush without Government guidance.

Mr. Krug has promised that "WPB will not stay on the Washington scene forever," but the time for it to disappear will not be on V-Day.

In another phase of Government postwar planning, the Defense Plant Corporation yesterday called on 376 industrialists operating 586 war plants owned by the Government and built at a cost of $4,720,000,000 to decide immediately whether they intend to acquire the property for postwar civilian production.

"We need the information to aid us in planning to keep as many of the properties as possible in production either through sale or lease," Jesse Jones, D. P. C. Chairman, told the industrialists.

Congress, meanwhile, is struggling along with its reconversion problems. Conference stalemates have developed on both the George reconversion and demobilization bill and the surplus property disposal bill.

One compromise on the George bill was reached when the conferees agreed to authorize a retraining and re-employment program limited to congressional authority for the office already established by executive order.

The conferees on surplus property disposal have agreed to eliminate permission to donate supplies to schools and other publicly-supported institutions.

'Solemn Obligation'

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 7 (AP)—Arthur S. Flemming of the U. S. Civil Service Commission declared Sept. 6 that the Federal Government has a "solemn obligation to set an example to private employers in the management of its own postwar transition personnel problems."

Speaking before the convention of the National Federation of Federal Employees, Mr Flemming said:

"The Federal Government must do everything within its power—as it is insisting that private business and industry must do—to cushion the shock of the postwar readjustment period among its own personnel."

Mr. Flemming said that reduction in forces of Federal employees already is in progress in some quarters, and that "many hundreds of thousands of additional employees eventually will go."

Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen as the site for the next convention in 1946.

All officers of the Federation were unanimously re-elected for two-year terms. James F. Fitzgerald of Omaha, Neb., was presented with the 1944 award of the federation for "meritorious service to the general organization."

Senior Girl Scouts Train In High-School Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 6—Many 15-year-old girls are certain that they must take "positive" steps toward solving interracial problems, and also that youth can use its influence to bring about community changes leading to smoother national and world relations, but their greatest concern is "how?"

Taking advantage of the first opportunity offered them to meet on a level with the adult executives of the National Staff of Girl Scouts, a group of 51 senior Girl Scouts from 14 states are on their way home today to try new techniques as high school leaders after attending a four-day conference here.

The girls frankly described themselves as "average" and "not intelligentsia," according to one of the officials who met with them.

"They are fully aware that they are not sufficiently equipped to play their best possible part in home, community and international affairs," she said. "For that reason they were not ready to make speeches or give out their own opinions freely. But they were amazingly ready to be shown how they can help to bring about desirable changes. They asked how they could get speakers who knew more than they did to address small groups of teen-agers, and learned eagerly how to write a Congressman. They asked how to interest the foreign element of their community in wise international planning."

One of the outstanding requests at these discussions, which will be used as a guide for senior Girl Scout programs for 50,000 girls between the ages of 14 and 17 throughout the United States, was for a publication expressly for this older group of Girl Scouts. This is to be for the exchange of ideas and planning of new activities. The girls asked also that they be given more voice in determining the qualifications for senior leaders and in choosing these leaders.

Six of the girls, wearing blue jeans and bright plaid shirts, came straight from a farm at Camp Wendy, Wallkill, N. Y., where with nearly 100 others they had been helping to harvest onions and apples, picking currants and doing odd jobs for farmers.

These workers, brown from the fields and with the insignia of the United States crop corps on their sleeves, seriously questioned whether the Government ought not to establish some sort of compulsory national service similar to military service for boys which would give youth opportunity to work constructively with its hands, whether this would be on farms or in cities. Observers said that patriotism ran particularly high in this "farm aid" group, as the girls made barely enough to cover expenses, yet were enthusiastic about what they had done.

Other topics of the conference, which was held at Camp Edith Macy, included preparation for marriage and careers and the need for practical experience in cooking well-balanced meals.

Half of V-12 Students To Feel Navy Cutback

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—The Navy reported Sept. 5 that only about half of the 18,000 pre-aviation students now enrolled in colleges under the V-12 training program will be chosen for aviation training.

The reduction, the Navy said, is "in keeping with the currently diminishing need for naval aviators and the consequent over-all cutback in naval aviation training."

"Selection of pre-aviation students who may undertake additional aviation training to become Navy aviators," the announcement continued, "will be made on a competitive basis."

Consideration will be given both to the records of individuals in their college training and to their "potentialities as naval aviators."

Those students not chosen for flight training, the Navy continued, will remain in the college program for additional training which will lead to commissions in other branches of the naval services.

Farm Future Is Now Up To House Group

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—A special House unit was established today, charged with the responsibility of planning the nation's agricultural future and putting farmers "on a businesslike basis."

Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee disclosed he had established the group and named Representative Stephen Pace (D) of Georgia Chairman.

"Unless we can have a constructive, prosperous agricultural future it is going to be impossible to formulate a real well-balanced postwar program dealing with other matters," Mr. Fulmer said.

"We've got to bring about mass production of farm products in the same way industry has done with its output.

"We must put our farmers on a businesslike basis, so we have not only orderly production, but orderly marketing.

"If we don't do this we will drift into large corporation farming."

Mr. Fulmer's decision to pick a special group won immediate praise from Representative Clifford Hope (R) of Kansas, ranking minority member of the Committee, who declared "our farming future is one of the most essential phases of the entire postwar picture."

Mr. Pace remarked, too, that he was eager to begin the work, "since this is a wide field, in which many decisions important to the welfare of the nation must be made soon."

Mr. Fulmer said hearings will begin soon, with Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, as initial witnesses.

On the Special Committee in addition to Messrs. Fulmer, Pace, and Hope, are Representatives Poage (D) of Texas; Granger (D) of Utah; Voorhis (D) of California; Wickershal (D) of Oklahoma; August H. Andersen (R) of Minnesota; Murray (R) of Wisconsin, and Hill (R) of Colorado.

U. S. Jews Give 82 Millions

NEW YORK, Sept. 7 (AP)—In the five years since the outbreak of war, Jews in the United States have contributed $82,000,000 to the United Jewish Appeal to relieve the plight of their fellows in Europe, the organization, which is the fund-raising agency for the Joint Distribution Committee, the United Palestine Appeal and the National Refugee Service, has announced.

Wilson Landmark Drive Launched

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 7

Mrs. Cordell Hull has launched a drive to raise $100,000 to maintain former President Woodrow Wilson's birthplace, "The Manse," in Staunton, Va.

Mrs. Hull, wife of the Secretary of State and President of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, yesterday announced establishment of an endowment fund to maintain the Wilson landmark, made possible by a gift of $50,000 from the 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation. She hopes to increase the fund to $100,000, income from which would be needed to maintain the property.

States Guard Powers Over Water Rights

CHICAGO, Sept. 7 (AP)—Proponents of the preservation of state rights in the control and development of water resources convened today with the objective of obtaining Congressional action favorable to their viewpoint.

Seventeen western and 12 eastern states were represented. In a preliminary meeting yesterday of some 40 early arrivals for the two-day conference, Alden Parker, Attorney General of Vermont, was chosen temporary Chairman and F. O. Hagie of Washington, Secretary-Manager of the National Reclamation Association, as temporary Secretary, with a recommendation they be named permanent conference officers.

Sponsoring organizations included the Interstate Commission for the Delaware River Basin; the National Reclamation Association's Committee on Preservation of Integrity of State Water Laws, headed by Clifford H. Stone, Director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board; the Northeastern States Conservation Conference, and the Texas Water Interests.

The attitude of the water interests was summed up this way:

To perfect, and press for adoption, amendments to the omnibus rivers and harbors bill and the omnibus flood control bill, pending in the U. S. Senate, in order to guarantee state and local participation in stream basin development and preserve the integrity of state water laws.

Inter-American Bar Sessions Avoid Break by Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Weathering discussions which became so stormy at times as to threaten the very existence of the organization, the Third Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association finally closed its sessions here on a note of compromise, with plans to hold its next meeting in Santiago de Chile in 1945.

Resolutions on international political questions split the Conference and one on Puerto Rican independence provoked Canadian and United States delegates to threaten to withdraw on the grounds that the organization had no jurisdiction in political matters.

The several incidents of dissension attracted such publicity, locally at least, that the extensive work of the Conference in other fields, achieved in amiable manner and likely to be of lasting value, was drowned in the hubub. Notable progress was made in plans for unifying legal standards and procedures in the Western Hemisphere and in studying postwar legal problems, particularly in the field of international justice.

Special committees worked on such diverse questions as immigration, legal education, protection of intellectual property, taxation, customs law, legal documentation, comparative constitutional law, communications, penal law, industrial, economic and social legislation, and various aspects of civil and commercial law. One of the most important committees dealt with postwar problems.

400 Delegates Present

Some 400 delegates attended the Conference, which held its meetings in the beautiful Chapultepec Castle, one of the most picturesque convention sites of the entire Continent. The United States was represented by some 225 delegates the country, while Mexico had some 125 and the rest were divided between other Latin-American countries and Canada. Argentina sent regrets because of having no delegation.

Basic to the disputes was the question of the function of the Association: whether it had been organized as a political debating society, or as an academic body, as one of the members stated the case. Debates centered on the question of jurisdiction and the opposition stated that it was voting according to the belief that political questions had no place in the Conference, rather than on the sentiment of the resolutions.

The other side contended, on the contrary, that law, especially international law, frequently involves politics and that to eliminate any question with political implications would limit the possibilities of the organization. Also, the organization should fight any lapse in justice which is contrary to democracy, which naturally would involve politics.

Three resolutions agitated issues pending between the United States and other governments and around which bad feeling already abounds. One, introduced by the National Lawyers' Guild of the United States, proposed to condemn the "anti-United Nations, anti-hemispheric and anti-democratic" actions of the Farrell Government of Argentina. This was killed in the Committee, after hot debate.

The other two, on Puerto Rican independence and on the Chamizal boundary arbitration between the United States and Mexico, had the unfortunate effect of ranging the Latin-American delegates, by and large, on one side against the United States and Canadian delegates on the other. The single exception in the case of the United States delegations was the National Lawyers' Guild, which supported the resolution.

Two Major Questions

The impression was created that, excepting the liberal lawyers' organization of the United States, the Canadian and United States representatives were opposing Puerto Rican self-determination and settlement of the Chamizal question. The Mexican press assumed a resentful tone, stressing that the Mexican delegations were with "the voices of freedom," and there were frequent cries within the assembly itself against "United States imperialism."

The opposing delegations, however, stuck to their position that their votes were based on jurisdiction and not on content.

Vicente Geigel Polanko, Puerto Rican senator, proposed that the Conference should support the principle of self-determination for the people of Puerto Rico. Debated five hours in the Committee on Postwar Problems, it provoked James W. Ryan, of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Frederic R. Coudert, President of the American Society of International Law, William D. Embree, of the American Law Institute, and D. I. McCarthy, of the Canadian Bar Association, to threaten withdrawal. This threat was not fulfilled (it drew accusations of pressure being applied to the Conference) and the resolution carried by a vote of 18 to 10.

Compromise Resolution

The proposal was rejected in the Resolutions Committee and in the final plenary session after voting had begun, was finally withdrawn by the author on the ground that a compromise resolution, introduced by Dr. Natilio Chediak of the Havana Law School, supporting the principle of self-determination for all peoples, covered the Puerto Rican one.

Introduced by neither a Mexican nor a North American but by an Ecuadorean, Dr. Gregorio Cordero Leon, the Chamizal resolution exhorted the United States "to proceed to fulfill the verdict pronounced in the Mexico-United States of America Chamizal dispute." This, too, was defeated, but not until after embittered words had passed. The Mexican delegation refrained from voting.

One of the most important resolutions urged the creation of an international legal organization, a World Court, to maintain peace, with representation of all countries and power to enforce decisions and settle disputes. This was proposed by Frederic R. Coudert. Another resolution condemned racial discrimination and urged positive steps "To ameliorate and eliminate" such practices. The National Lawyers' Guild proposed this.

In the Committee on Postwar Problems, where a number of pertinent papers were presented, such topics as postwar international judicial organization, inter-American organization, an international Bill of Rights, the status of alien property after the war, and other aspects of the new structure of law in the world of the future, were treated.

Oscar Davila, Chief Justice of the Chilean Supreme Court, and head of the Chilean delegation, was elected new Honorary President of the Association, to succeed Carlos Sanchez Mejorada of the Mexican Bar Association.

Hull Pictures Argentina As Fascist Headquarters

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared today that there is a fascist movement in this Hemisphere and that its headquarters is in Argentina.

He asserted that Argentina or Argentine officials would have to supply more clarification of their attitude toward receiving refugee Nazis before he could make any comment on recent assurances of Argentine diplomatic officials here that no refuge would be given to escaped German leaders.

At the same time, Mr. Hull told a news conference that the United States Government is hopeful that Portugal and Switzerland will take such action as will prevent war criminals from going into their countries.

Sweden gave assurances this week that any war criminals would be returned to the countries from which they escaped and Spain has given somewhat similar promises not to afford sanctuary.

Mr. Hull was asked whether he thought there was a direct connection between the fascism crumbling in Germany and that which he said has its headquarters in Argentina. He replied he would prefer not to take up that question just yet. He gave a similar response when asked if he thought any German Nazis already had found refuge in Argentina.

Mr. Hull said some organized source, which he placed vaguely in the vicinity of Argentina, apparently keeps busy with efforts to circulate false rumors and information intended to confuse questions on which the American nations are united.

The system of hemisphere cooperation, Mr. Hull said, is threatened by the fascist movement which he declared stems from Argentina, adding that if that movement were successful, it would break up the unity, co-operation, and solidarity which now bind the western nations excepting Argentina.

Support of World Free Press Sought in House Resolution

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—A resolution to put Congress on record in favor of world-wide freedom of news exchange "to promote better understanding among nations and thus help prevent future wars," was offered in the House today by Representative James W. Fulbright (D) of Arkansas.

The Arkansas member, author of a House declaration on postwar foreign policy, told colleagues he believed it appropriate that Congress should "express itself in no uncertain terms, its devotion to and belief in the principle of freedom of speech and of the press."

The resolution follows:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring) that the Congress of the United States, believing that the unhindered interchange of independent news would promote a better understanding among nations and thus help prevent future wars, expresses itself as favoring international agreements which shall guarantee world-wide the right of all accredited press and radio representatives to (1) write, transmit, and publish the news without private or governmental interference and (2) at uniform communication rates."

Mr. Fulbright told the House "the Democratic and Republican Parties have stated their beliefs positively in recognition of this principle."

The resolution was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee of which Mr. Fulbright is a member.

Gannett Parries Hillman Thrust

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Frank E. Gannett, New York State publisher, told the House Campaign Expenses Committee today that the Committee for Constitutional Government which he organized in 1937 to "fight the court packing bill" is "not in politics" and never advocates either a candidate or a party in an election.

Mr. Gannett said the organization, which Congress of Industrial Organization leader Sidney Hillman declared would "bear inquiry," has mailed out 80,000,000 pieces of literature in an effort to "educate the people in their form of constitutional government."

"Not a dollar ever was solicited for or contributed to any candidate or party," Mr. Gannett testified.

Committee members questioned Sumner Gerard, Treasurer of the Committee, about a drive conducted in Texas.

Mr. Gerard, brother of the former Ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard, said the Committee collected $100,000 in Texas for "essay contests" on the Constitution, and distributed $35,000 in the State for scholarships and as prizes in the form of War Bonds.

Indicted U. S.-Japanese Want to Go to Homeland

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 7 (AP)—About half of the Japanese-Americans named in 35 Federal indictments returned yesterday expressed a desire to be sent back to Japan. All are from the Minidoka Relocation Center.

The Federal Grand Jury returned 45 indictments in all, jamming court machinery and pressing every available lawyer in the city into service to defend the men. All except two of the indictments charged violations of the selective Service Act. Thirty-five defendants pleaded innocent.

Negro Arrest Probe Promised in Florida

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Sept. 7 (AP)—Broward County authorities promised a full investigation of a Workers' Defense League charge that 49 Negroes were arrested and fined without proper trial in connection with an attempt to discourage idleness.

Aron S. Gilmartin of New York, National Chairman of the Defense League, asked the investigation in letters to Gov. Spessard L. Holland and Senator Claude Pepper. County prosecutor W. Gerry Miller said the investigation would be made.

Mr. Gilmartin declared that about half the Negroes arrested were regularly employed stevedores at Port Everglades, Fort Lauderdale's Harbor. He said the enforced labor decree "seems to be a part of a general attempt to have Negroes continue working at the same menial task they had before the war."

He said the arrests were made after Sheriff Walter Clark issued a statement stating that persons found idle would be subject to arrest. The sheriff denied making illegal arrests.

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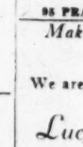
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SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie
Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

DARIEN PROVISION CO.
211 POST ROAD
DARIEN, CONN.
Reputation for Quality Foods

The KINGSBURY Shop
The Utmost in Fine Tailoring and Cleaning
Phones Post Road Noroton, Conn. Stamford 4-1533 Darien 3-2118

Brown Brothers Ideal Market
"ONE PARK ROW"
PHONE 4-1193

TIRE RECAPPING—VULCANIZING
Firestone factory trained men
MOHAWK SERVICE
Myrtle Avenue
Phone 3-2163 Tire Inspectors

ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., Next Door to Palace Theatre

STEAM LAUNDRY STAMFORD
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Bob's Sports SPORTING GOODS
Bathing Togs
78 W. Park Place Tel. 3-9036

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 37712 Hours: 9 a. m. to noon, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
REDECORATE FOR FALL
Our Drapery Department is showing the newest fabrics for Draperies and Slip Covers. 98c to $2.98 yd.

CHRISTMAS CARDS *for Overseas Forces*
You will find sample book for Personal Christmas Cards on our counters now.
ORDER EARLY
DAVIS & NYE, Inc.

E. MINICUCCI
Tailor and Clothier
Now located at
155 East Main Street
State Theatre Building
Formerly at 332 East Main Street

Sugenheimers
Exclusive Agents for
KNOX and BREWSTER HATS
64 BANK STREET

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

FUEL OIL
Please co-operate by ordering now. Thank you.
THE BARLOW BROS. CO.
61 Field Street Telephone 4-4129

Everyone's Buzzin' About Our COLLEGE CLOTHES
Smart fashions for the "working gal" as well as the girl who's school-bound—Second Floor
Lieberkind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Klingprufe—Colorprufe
"SEAMPRUFE" SLIPS
of crepe Juliette—in white and tea rose—sizes 32 to 44 $2.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY CHESHIRE

Visit Our New Gift Shop for
. . . FINE CHINA . . . CRYSTAL . . . GIFTS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
W. E. PIERPONT 150 Bank Street

See Waterbury's Newest Super Home Decoration Store
ALEXANDER'S
Featuring "Curtain Row"
91 South Main Street

WESTPORT

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Line of Beauty Culture
58 E. State Street Phone
Dickson Bldg. 2-3759

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

Real Estate Insurance
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2615

BALTIMORE

Thomsen-Ellis-Hutton Co.
Creative Printers for over 30 years
Gay and Water Sts. • SAratoga 7070
New York Office: Woolworth Bldg.

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED
Industrial and Marine Pressure Vacuum Gauges
OUR SPECIALTY
11 W. 29TH STREET
KONE ENGINEERING CO.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers tel. 2-9171 Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitney's
OVERSEAS CHRISTMAS BOXES
Mailed from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15
NO REQUEST NEEDED

FLOWERS for Birthdays and Anniversaries
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

René
FRENCH HAIR STYLIST
for Individuality and the "Better" Permanent
170 Washington Avenue Dial 5-5515

HOLMES BROS.
Florists
15 STEUBEN ST.
ALBANY, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Avenue

HOAG & TALYOR
Men's Wear
34 STATE STREET
SCHOBLE HATS for FALL
For Men Who Demand Distinguished Quality
$7.50 and $10.00

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

AUBURN

Your Being Patient Will Help!
We are doing our utmost to give our best service under conditions.
CHATFIELD'S CLEANERS and DYERS
1 Mary Street Phone 1797

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

AUBURN (Continued)

Now Showing—

ARROW

Shirts
Neckties
Shirts and Shorts
Handkerchiefs

for Fall

The Big Store
Auburn, N. Y.

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BALDWIN

HEIM'S BAKERY
offers
Layer Cakes Danish Coffee Rings
Rolls
Muffins — Bread

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

Home Furnishings
For more than 3 generations women have been saying: "You owe it to yourself to shop
THE FAIR STORE

Sherwin-Williams Co.
The LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Headquarters for Paints
162 Washington Street
Home of Kem-Tone Phone 2-2357

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

FINE FOOTWORK
Come in to McLean's and see the new fashions in Fall Footwear. When you see the new Dorothy Dodd, Gold Cross, DeLiso Deb, Collegebred and Matrix Shoes for women . . . and the Red Goose, Acrobat, and Simplex Flexie Shoes for children, you'll say "Fine Footwork."
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
Hairdressing
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE—2-0360—2-3623

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3282

BR. 2-6050
Chez Marie
HATS and GOWNS
111 Pondfield Road

William
Hair Stylist
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE BRONXVILLE 2-0260

The **NOSEGAY** *Flowers*
65 Pondfield Road BR 2-3833-0310
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Li 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $14.29
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

Hens & Kelly, Inc.
give and redeem
"H. & K." GREEN STAMPS
A filled stamp book may be used in any department as a $2 payment on any merchandise!
Shop at Hens & Kelly's
Main at Mohawk—Buffalo, N. Y.

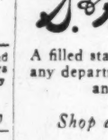
£
Sterling Amherst Farms Dairy, Inc.
PURITY, QUALITY SERVICE, COURTESY
You'll Favor Our Flavor
4949 Main Street Un. 6600

Andrew Berner Elmer A. Berner
ANDREW BERNER & SON
Successor to E. A. Muchow, Florist
FLOWERS BY WIRE
87 Allen Street
Phones: GA. 3994-3995 Residence: HU. 6106

Jay-Dee Beauty Studio

"For That Touch of Loveliness"
Open Mon., Thurs. and Fri. Evenings
JO. DE WALT, Prop.
123 Baynes Street
Lincoln 1413

George Grader
"blue coal"
Semet-Solvay Coke
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796



Cold or Machineless
PERMANENTS
Chosen to best suit the texture of your hair and the coiffure that becomes you.
The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Gates Circle Apts. 1306 Delaware Ave. LIN. 5410

HOTEL STATLER FLOWER SHOP
James T. Longley
The Finest in
FLOWERS
at All Times
Telephones
WA 3545 WA 4000

DANSVILLE

Harper Method
Specializing in HarperCOLD Permanents
$25, others $10 to $50
ETHEL R. CHRISTIAN
126 Main Street, Dansville, N. Y.
Phone Dansville 274-R

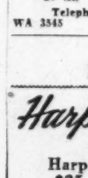
FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring
Worsted-tex Suits
Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts
Phoenix Sox
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Flushing 9-5690. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREADEASY SHOE SHOP
MEN HEALTH SPOT ETONIC
WOMEN ENNA JETTICK HEALTH SPOT TREADEASY
CHILDREN KALI-STEN-IKS BOY SCOUTS SADDLE-MASTERS
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
39-06 Main Street FL 9-5958
Next to Crawford Clothes



Whitman's Auction Rooms
137-02 Northern Blvd
We buy furniture, Antiques, Silver, Bric-a-brac, etc.
Estates Appraised
Consignments Solicited
Would you like notices of our Auction Sales?
Send us your Name or Phone Flushing 9-1811

NEW YORK

FLUSHING (Continued)

Juel Beauty Salon
Expert in Styling the Hair
PERMANENT WAVING MY SPECIALTY
Besides all branches of Beauty Culture
43-67 147TH ST. FLUSHING 3-7273
Opposite Flushing Hospital

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LADIES' FINE HOSIERY
The Famous
MIKY'S HOSIERY REPAIR SERVICE
Raymond Hosiery Shops
72-25 Austin Street
106-12 Continental Avenue Bo. 8-3460

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
M. I. ROBINS
All Leading Brands of Cosmetics
SODA CANDY
Austin St. at Ascan Boulevard 8-3661-2

MAJESTIC • ORION
Cleaner Dyer Tailor
ALL WORK DONE ON PREMISES
No pick-up or deliveries for "duration"
FOREST HILLS 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
REGO PARK 95-34 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7356

JOSEPH GRAU
JEWELER—Est. 1922
JEWELRY — WATCHES
SILVERWARE — ENGRAVING
71-13 Austin Street Bo. 8-1288

FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Featuring
Hall-Mark, Norcross, Rustcraft Greeting Cards for All Occasions
10 Church St., Freeport Tel. Free. 2458

Always Pleased to Serve
Beier's
Famous Candies, Ice Cream
Luncheons
30 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 1874

Sea Breeze
OTTO KUNZ
Excellent Luncheons, Dinners
OPEN ALL YEAR
Phone Freeport 358 Foot of Miller Ave.

WOODCLEFT RESTAURANT
Specializing in Finest
SEAFOOD DINNERS
Open All Year
"On the Water" at the End of Woodcleft Ave., Freeport, N. Y.
TEL. FREEPORT 10377

GLOVERSVILLE

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
KEROSENE
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADETTA STREET

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
Can more in '44!
Buy your
Fruit Jars and Canning Supplies now!
PHONE 2228 13 N. MAIN STREET
GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK

Featuring
Tish-U-Knit Sweaters
A beautiful assortment of 100% All-Wool Sweaters in all the most wanted Fall Shades.
$3.98 to $6.50
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

GREAT NECK

B. J. TENNIS
GROCER
Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Delivery BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
2 Third St. Phone G. N. 429

HENKE'S CAKE SHOP
The House of Fine Pastries
41½ Middle Neck Road Telephone
Great Neck, New York G. N. 2044

BARROW MUSIC SHOPS
CAPEHART DISTRIBUTORS
Phonographs • Records • Radios
RADIO SERVICE
Great Neck 2015

Dining Room, Kitchen ACCESSORIES
Practical Gifts at Popular Prices
WILLARD'S WILLARD E. NOYES Prop.
42 Middle Neck Road

Hinder Hat Shoppe
1 A Third Street
Great Neck 3444

SELECTION OF FALL HATS AND BAGS
HATS REMODELED

Complete line of
Fall Suits, Dresses
Skirts and Sweaters
Rhoda Sportswear
44 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 2693

Tasty
Luncheons and Dinners
Open Every Day Except Sunday
MANION'S RESTAURANT
Thirty-eight Middle Neck Road

NEW YORK

GREAT NECK (Continued)

Kathleen's
Fall opening of Hats and Bags
Some genuine cordé
99 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 3081

Stevens
for MEN and BOYS
50 Middle Neck Road, Opp. Grace Avenue
Great Neck 4004
Home of Nationally Advertised Brands

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Smart
BACK TO SCHOOL FASHIONS
are always promoted
SWEATERS SKIRTS
JACKETS BLOUSES
SUITS COATS
DICKIES GLOVES
BAGS JEWELRY
AND ACCESSORIES
CAROL GREEN'S
Sportswear Center of L. I.
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT

The Ideal Eating Place Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

Phone HEmpstead 3846
DOT-MARJ
BEAUTY PARLOR
Complete Beauty Service
New Remote Control Permanent Wave
260 FULTON AVENUE
Let's All Back the Attack

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Buy Another Bond
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HOLLIS

A call to HOllis 5-2421 will give you the answer to any printing problem.
BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street, Hollis
Just a few steps from Jamaica Avenue

ITHACA

ROTHSCHILD'S announces
the opening of their Christmas Card Booth and Overseas Gift Mailing Booth. Consult our Gift Counselor for mailing regulations and overseas gift suggestions.
LOCATED ON THE STREET FLOOR
ROTHSCHILD'S

ORIGINAL EDUCATED
CRAX
FRESHNESS GUARANTEED
A cracker to be enjoyed with any meal
ATWATERS'
everything to eat
109 East State Street
Dial 2761

Have a
MIRACURL COLD WAVE
Gives curls closer to head, lasts longer, and makes your hair look natural.
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
105 College Avenue Phone 2947 for Appt.

Art Craft Printers
Distinctive Printing
Booklets--Business Forms--Publications
TELEPHONE—DIAL 2282
402-406 EAST STATE STREET

Use Lawrence Paint for All Outside Painting
FLOOR and PORCH ENAMEL
ROOF PAINTS
BETTER Paint and Wallpaper SERVICE
216 N. AURORA STREET DIAL 2150

JACKSON HEIGHTS

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
B. SZELIG, Prop
Meats, Poultry, Provisions, Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
NE. 9-1662 30-18 37th Avenue

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMEO SHOPS
Upholstering Slip Covers Draperies
Large Stock of Upholstered Furniture on Display
In Jackson Heights: 40-34 82nd Street HAvemeyer 4-8310
In Flushing: 149-01 Northern Blvd. FLushing 3-3560

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE HANDBAGS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-22 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

For Conscientious Service Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
71-14 35th Avenue
MENDING—DARNING—BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

BETTY
37-31 82 St.
HATS

STECKER
(Formerly Brooks)
Radio Service
Guaranteed Repairs on All Makes
80-09 37th Avenue HA. 9-0311

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
24-Hour Service for men and women in Armed Forces
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th POLK Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALFRED & CHARLES
hairdressers
Individual Permanent Waving
REpublic 9-0500 89-58 165th St.
89-87 164 St. Rep. 9-0400

John bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Repairs Storage Remodeling

JAMESTOWN

SCHOOL LUGGAGE
Matched Sets in Airplane Cases. Overnites, 21", 26" and 29" Cases. Men's 2-Suiters, Club Bags, Gladstones, etc.
LOCKWOOD'S
Cherry and Fourth

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

SWANSDOWN FASHIONS
as seen in leading magazines, exclusive at
NELSON'S
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

We invite you to visit his
KENMORE FURNITURE CO.
2962 Delaware Ave.
Where *Quality* Furniture is Sold at *Lowest Possible Prices*

Kenmore Boot Shop
Our shoes are designed to give you the utmost comfort during your walking hour
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE
Open Friday and Saturday Evenings

LARCHMONT

1931 PALMER AVENUE
B. GLASSMAN
Jeweler
Hamilton, Longines, Gruen and popular priced Swiss watches
GORHAM SILVERWARE
Jewelry Remodeled

Fire, Automobile, Life, Burglary
INSURANCE
WILLIAM J. W. MERRITT
OFFICE OF
MERRITT ASSOCIATES, Inc.
150 Larchmont Ave., Larchmont
Telephone Larchmont 2-2800

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK

The Perfect Gift
A PERMANENT

Artistic Beauty Culture at the
POWDER BOX BEAUTY SHOP
298 MERRICK ROAD LYN. 1323

Back to SCHOOL
with
SPORTSWEAR
from
VAN ROONS
25 Atlantic Avenue

A. JACOBS
FURS *of Quality*
Hollander Dyed Furs
CUSTOM and READY-MADE REMODELING TO ORDER
298 Merrick Rd. LYN. 6690

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL AND SON
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
65 First St., near Plainfield Ave.
East Rockaway Phone Lyn. 3423

MAMARONECK

"Staten Island Cleaner of Mamaroneck"
Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's
Coats—Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
157 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Mount Vernon 8-8177. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

VISIT
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
125 Gramatan Avenue

Mme. BLAND
Golden Rule Dress Shop

Distinctive COATS and GOWNS SUITS
Reasonably priced.
13 Gramatan Avenue
Opp. Proctor's

NEWBURGH

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water Street
Good Clothes Since 1920
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GALLERY SILK STORE
Economize and Make Your Own!
FOR QUALITY AND VARIETY WE OFFER YOU THE BEST IN DRESS GOODS AND SUITINGS
Tel. 2-5924 12 Division St.

HERBERT J. GRANT
Serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for Twenty Years
INSURANCE
38 Locust Ave. New Rochelle 2-0247
33 John Street New York City Barclay 7-7400

Marie Stone
A Gown Shop of Distinction
611 Main Street
- Gowns and Sportswear
- Coats and Suits

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Westchester's Largest Store for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Arrow Shirts Dobbs Hats
Nunn-Bush Shoes Interwoven Sox
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle
(Free Parking Opposite)

New Rochelle Trust Co.
Main Office 542 Main Street
Branch Office 268 North Avenue
(Oldest Banking Institution in the City)

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
INDIVIDUAL PERMANENT WAVING
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7619
24 Division Street

Every Purchase Counts
Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

LA ROSE SHOPPE
Up-to-the-minute fashions for the woman and the junior miss, in
- DRESSES
- SUITS
- SPORTSWEAR
- HOSIERY
- CORSETS
- ACCESSORIES

Corsets fitted by experts
No charge for alteration
530 Main Street at Division

We Telegraph Flowers

Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
NEw Rochelle 2-3610—2-3688

LIEBMAN'S
Complete Assortment of Quality Apparel for Children. Also Girls' Hats.
510 Main Street New Rochelle 2-2770

LENOX CHINA
Jewelry
Silverware
Repairs
Conscientiously Made
D. W. SIMPSON
496 MAIN STREET

GALLERY SILK STORE
Economize and Make Your Own!
FASCINATING
SPRING PRINTS, SUITINGS and CRETONNES
Tel. 2-5924 12 Division St.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
38 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

K-A-R-A-S
DRESSES — SPORTSWEAR
for Town and Country
567 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 2-2627

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Bronx

JACK SCHOENFELD
General Insurance
1770 ANDREWS AVE. BRONX, N. Y. C.
TEL. TR. 8-8030
No obligation for advice
All types of insurance

Borough of Brooklyn

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Blumberg's
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Guaranteed Watch Repairing
Brooklyn's Reliable Jewelers Since 1910
(Directly opposite Christian Science Reading Room)
693 Nostrand Ave. Tel. SLocum 6-8910
WE BUY OLD GOLD

Borough of Manhattan

RE 2-5436 Estab. 1887
Watson & Co JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 553

PELHAM

—Shop in Pelham—
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES, MILLINERY
MARY EDWARDS
247-9 Wolfs Lane Tel. 8-2380

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-3380 211 WOLF'S LANE

Max Factor Ogilvie Sisters
COSMETICS
PELHAM PHARMACY
C. RUSSELL
1 FIFTH AVENUE PELHAM 65, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 8-1653

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave Pel. 8-2828

QUALITY Meat Market
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The Home of Good Clothes

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Mamaroneck Ave. and New Street
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NO connection wit' any other Laundry —or with any of a similar name

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NEW YORK

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CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
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COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
128 JAY STREET

See Our Fall Collection of
Coats, Suits, Millinery and Sportswear
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Barneys
for
Children's Wear

Van Voast Agency Inc.
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
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158 Barrett Street, Phone 4-7791

Walk-Over Shoes
For Women $6.95 and up
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We sell only such items as we can honestly recommend
HAAS HARDWARE
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OPEN FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

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(Continued)

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For kitchen or bathroom. Sanitary—easy to keep clean. Bright, attractive colors. Standard and deluxe finishes.
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Modern Building Materials

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOOD
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Housewares
Lighting Fixtures
Linoleums
Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

YE SWAP SHOPPE
We buy and swap used tools. We put them into hands of defense workers. You'll be surprised at their surrender value.
PICKARD HARDWARE, Inc.
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Direct from our farms at
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Specialists in
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Since 1899
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
COAL — OIL BURNER SERVICE
HUDSON FUEL CO.
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Don't Discard Your Old Furniture!
If the frame construction is good, we'll make it "good-as-new," and do a job that will give years of service and beauty.
Reliable Silk Store
63 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
8 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

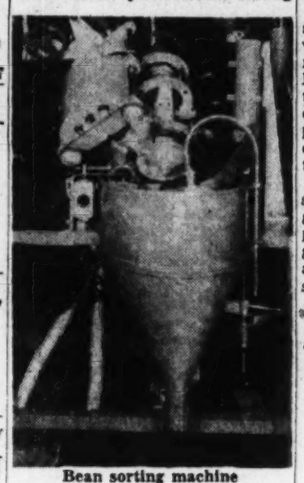
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Did You Ever Wonder

How Beans Can Be Sorted Electronically?

One of the fascinating industrial processes made possible by the application of the science of electronics is the photoelectric sorting of such materials as Michigan pea beans, Great Northern beans, raw Virginia peanuts, raw Spanish peanuts, blanched Spanish peanuts, coffee beans, and lemons.



Bean sorting machine

According to information furnished by A. G. Curtis, president of the Electric Sorting Machine Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., two different types of machines have been developed: the so-called "dark trip" machine and the "bichromatic" machine.

The dark-trip type of device is much used in sorting beans and peanuts. The separation is accomplished by light, reflected from the material, striking a photoelectric cell. This tube or cell gives a signal to the amplifying circuit when an object (stone, bad bean, cull pea, or what not) is viewed which reflects less light than a good bean reflects.

A highly sensitive mechanism throws out the off-color objects. A simple setting of a dial determines whether the machine ejects only the extremely undesirable culls, or merely any given percentage thereof.

The bichromatic type of machine, on the other hand, is sensitive to shades of color and can be set to separate any given color or number of colors from either end of the spectrum.

In sorting citrus fruits, such as lemons, allowance must be made for several shades of colors. It obviously is not sufficient to separate them merely on degrees of lightness or darkness.

By the use of an "electron gun," similar to the one used in television sets, it is possible to separate any shade of color wanted. By masking out all other colors, the tripping mechanism will react only to the color desired. It is possible to separate coffee beans on the basis of shade or color in the same way.

Each unit in the installation shown in the accompanying photographic illustration is capable of processing 2,500 pounds of Michigan pea beans in 24 hours. There are 32 units in this particular installation. W. P. Keasbey

Today's Quotation

Stronger than the dark,
the light.
Stronger than the wrong,
the right.

—PHILLIPS BROOKS

In Lighter Vein

A Daniel Come to Judgment

Just after a new tax assessor had taken office, a citizen of a certain municipality was astonished and dismayed by the receipt of a notice that under "personal property" he was taxed $24 as the possessor of one goat.

He visited the new tax assessor and demanded an explanation.

"Why, I had to obey the law," was the calm rejoinder.

"Law? What law?" snapped the man with the tax bill.

"Just this," replied the assessor, pointing to a passage in his law book. "It says right here, 'For all property bounding and abutting on the highway, $12 a front foot'!" —Wall Street Journal.

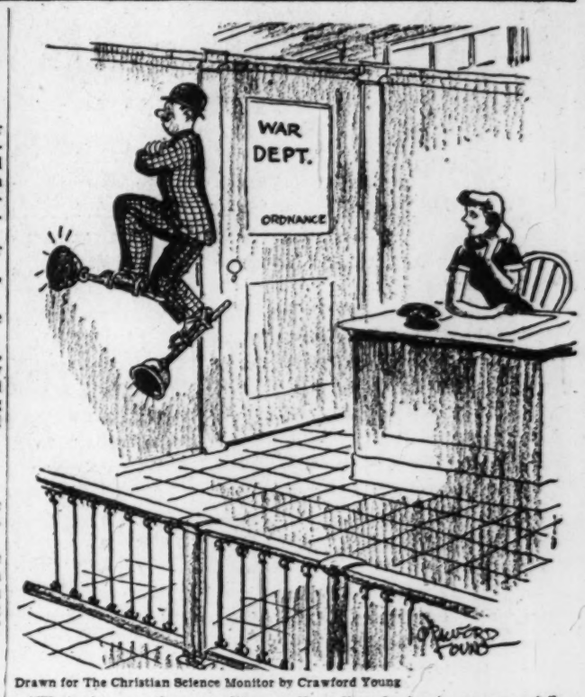
So Clear, Too

"Your wife is a very systematic woman, isn't she?" asked Robinson.

"Yes, very," replied Smith. "She works on the theory that you can find watever you want when you don't want it by looking where it wouldn't be if you did want it."
—Montreal Daily Star

Or Have You Noticed?

The office sage says that the best way to wipe out a friendship is to—sponge on it.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Crawford Young

"There is a gentleman with a wall-scaling device to see you, sir"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Charles Allen

"Hold it, Larkins, before you start another 'international situation'!"

Stamp Notes

(Associated Press Features)

The Red Cross benefits from the sale of four stamps issued by Switzerland June 15 and valid for postage through Nov. 30. Each in two colors, the stamps portray Swiss scenes. A five-plus-five centimes blue green and red pictures Heiden, a mountain resort, while St. Jacob, a historic battlefield, is portrayed on a 10-plus-10-c. A view of Mesocco appears on the 20-plus-10-c henna and red value and Basel is pictured on a 30-plus-10-c blue and red.

Speaking of propaganda on stamps, it now develops that a well-hidden boost for Nicaragua's proposed canal appears on the four stamps issued by that Central American country late last year which were described previously in this column. Issued primarily to mark the second anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and Nicaragua's declaration of war against the Axis, the two postage and two airmail stamps picture the 21 flags of the United States and all Latin-American countries atop a world globe and the inscription "Nicaragua Trusts in the Triumph of Democracy."

The words "Canal Proyectado" (projected canal) can be seen with the aid of a magnifying glass just inside the Caribbean bend of the global map.

Mexico joins the list of nations publicizing by postage stamps the United Nations' fight against the Axis with a 12-cent brown stamp that carries the slogan "America Unida Defiende su Libertad" (America Unites in Defense of Liberty). A helmeted figure of Liberty carrying a torch in one hand and a sword in the other is the central figure against a background of a circle of stars.

U. S. Population

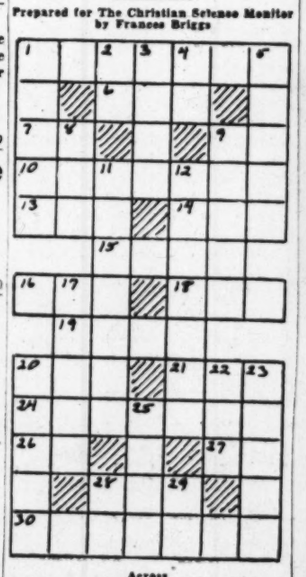
The estimated population of the United States as of July 1, 1943, was 133,942,410 persons, an increase of over 2,000,000 since 1940.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *thy God bringeth thee into a good land, . . . a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it.*—DEUT. 8:7, 9.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

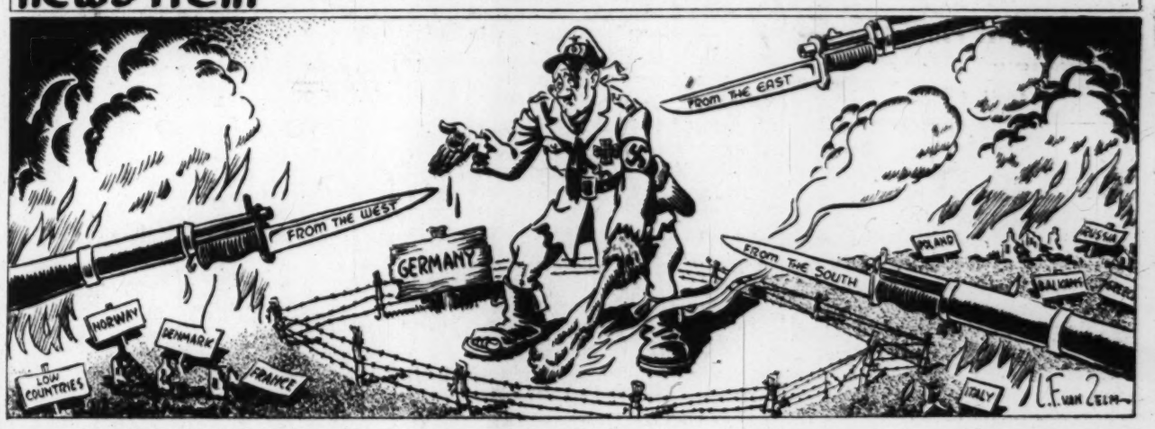


Across
1—Opera "Le Coq d'Or" is based on fairy tale by whom?
6—What is stirred and spread by a tedder?
7—Near.
9—Action of early scenes of "Porgy" take place in what State (abbr.)?
10—Who created the character "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford"?
13—Female Brahma is what?
14—Hail!
15—What is one of triangular pieces of covering of an umbrella?
16—What is the chemical name of salt?
18—What African antelope has horned head and maned shoulders?
19—Contest of speed.
20—Wrong doing.
21—Child's game.
24—A dressmaker or milliner is what?
26—Within.
27—Engineering Corps (abbr.).
28—Female Southdown is what?
30—Who is friend to Hamlet in Shakespeare's drama?

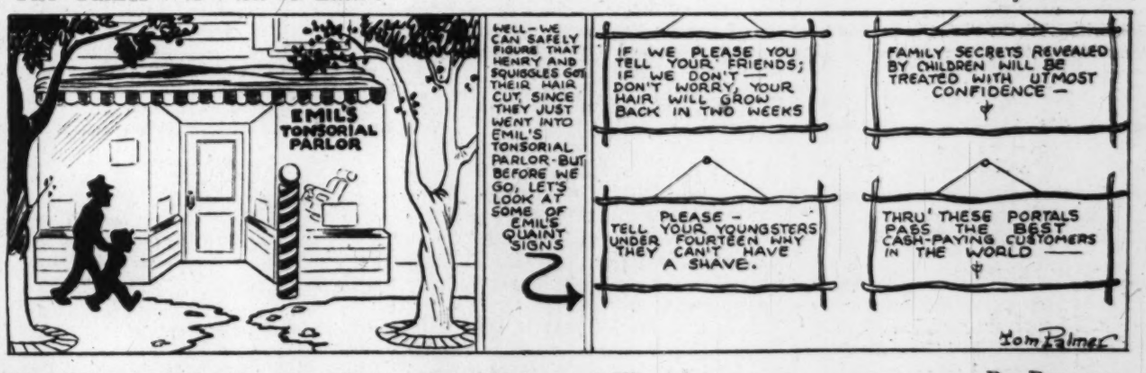
Down
1—What fruit is associated with State of Georgia?
2—Hush!
3—What articles of apparel might be designed by Lilly Dache?
4—What State of U. S. is scene of "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" (abbr.)?
5—What shellfish yields mother-of-pearl?
8—Article.
9—What is the hour mentioned in song from "Pippa Passes"?
11—Capt. James Cook, explorer, was born where?
12—What is a mark set up for archery, rifle, or artillery practice (pl.)?
17—What horse in Greek mythology possessed the power of speech?
20—A worker in metals is what?
22—Devoured.
23—What lizard is so called from its cry?
25—"Hawkeyes" inhabit what State of U. S.?
28—Ending of comparative adjectives.
29—And (Fr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

NEWS ITEM— RUMORS PERSIST THAT GERMANY NOW WANTS A COMPROMISE PEACE.



The Taffles —*A Visit to Emil's* By PALMER


EMIL'S TONSORIAL PARLOR
WELL—WE CAN SAFELY FIGURE THAT HENRY AND SQUIGGLES GOT THEIR HAIR CUT, SINCE THEY JUST WENT INTO EMIL'S TONSORIAL PARLOR—BUT BEFORE WE GO, LETS LOOK AT SOME OF EMILS QUAINT SIGNS
IF WE PLEASE YOU TELL YOUR FRIENDS; IF WE DON'T — DON'T WORRY, YOUR HAIR WILL GROW BACK IN TWO WEEKS
FAMILY SECRETS REVEALED BY CHILDREN WILL BE TREATED WITH UTMOST CONFIDENCE —
PLEASE — TELL YOUR YOUNGSTERS UNDER FOURTEEN WHY THEY CAN'T HAVE A SHAVE.
THRU' THESE PORTALS PASS THE BEST CASH-PAYING CUSTOMERS IN THE WORLD —
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Suits Me to a "T"* By RODGERS

I got the Boss off to school this A.M.
Attended a Gloom Chasers' meeting
Romped with some of the members—
Met the Boss after school - or- in other words - I've only been home a day - but I'm right back on my old schedule!
And boy! Do I love it!

The Adventures of Waddles —*All the Evidence Isn't In* By THE HAGERS

THIS LOOKS LIKE AN INSIDE JOB, TED.
QUACKBURG COUNTY FAIR
DON'T BE FACETIOUS. I'M JUDGING THE COTTAGE CHEESE.
WELL, WHAT'S THE VERDICT?
IT ALL TASTES ALIKE AFTER THE 175th SPOONFUL.
THIS WINS FIRST PRIZE!
OH, NO, NOT YET, MR. WEB. THERE'S STILL ANOTHER BOOTH OVER THERE YOU MUST JUDGE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Light

The gamut of symbolism and sentiment—from the deeply religious to the merely whimsical—vibrates like a peal of bells to the announcement that Britain's blackout is to be relaxed.

"More light! More light!" The least thoughtful person in Britain must now sense the urgency in these last words of Goethe. Materialists for whom Lord Grey's line about lamps going out all over Europe in 1914 was only an idealist's abstraction have now felt the impact of darkness in a way they can appreciate, and they may have pondered the connection between the seen and the unseen on many a night when the only lights were enemy flares and bomb-bursts. The merely intellectual man or woman striving toward Goethe's goal but trying to detour the difficult ascent to true spirituality may have looked out on black Europe and recalled Jesus' statement: "If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!"

All civilized people today are aware in some degree that the darkness in the world is an inner as well as an outer darkness. They are aware, too, of the light that is in them, and millions will feel, as the British blackout lifts, a victory for this light.

Great may be the relief of Britons who can go about their business under more nearly normal conditions. Joyous must the dancing lamps along the streets seem to them. Friendly and heart-warming the neighbors' lighted windows must shine from house to house.

Yet there will be something not seen by the eyes more important than these things. When before have so many people witnessed so plainly the embodiment of human thinking in material surroundings? When have so many seen so literal a transformation of their world from chaos and old night into light and order because they loved light more than darkness?

Of course, Britain's blackout was never complete. The darkness of London was never to be compared to the darkness of Berlin even when all the street lamps along Unter den Linden were still arrogantly ablaze. Blackout curtains could not muffle humor in Britain; inconveniences and dangers and irritations as numerous as grains of sand could not quench the nation's inner fire—the love of liberty and decency—as they quenched incendiary bombs.

The British have withstood bombing by airplane and robot, they have known the horrors and fright of war against civilians, but the hardest of their trials, it is said, has been the blackout. Darkness mankind cannot abide for long.

But there is night deeper than that of a British blackout, as the British well knew when Naziism rose up between men and the sun. That had to be dispelled. We are seeing Lord Grey's lamps lighted again—if not in his time, at least in ours. When the lights o' London wake, it will be because the lights are coming on again all over the world.

West Coast Privilege

It now seems perfectly clear that neither the Army nor the Federal Government has ever intended to justify the evacuation of West Coast Japanese-Americans beyond the demands of military necessity. Certificates exempting Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu and Masaru Baba from the exclusion orders have just been granted by the Army, indicating that permits will be given others.

Happily, feeling on the West Coast is such today that a sign will surely be given the losing totalitarians that the way of freedom guarantees its protections to all peoples and does not fear to give back rights to any who deserve them. There are, however, many on the West Coast still opposed to the return of the évacuées.

One of their contentions—the difficulty of detecting Tokyo-made maneuvers among Japanese-Americans—has soundness, and will best be countered by active help from Japanese-Americans themselves in uncovering quickly instances of anti-American activity. The claim that Japanese-Americans never become assimilated is untrue, and emphasis is given its untruthfulness by heroism on the part of many of them in the present war.

This is a time for greatness, a time for distinguishing between the materialism which causes war and people who are loyal to efforts to nullify that materialism.

It Happened in New York

We are sorry that we haven't his name or number, or even the number of his crosstown streetcar; the blasé New York reporter was probably just too flabbergasted by what he saw to make proper notes. But the motorman who halted his thoughtful tram on busy Forty-second Street, just west of busier Fifth Avenue, the other day, got off and escorted a passenger across the thoroughfare to a newsstand at the subway entrance deserves special mention. He probably was just the same good-hearted kind of fellow as that San Francisco cable-car gripman whom Barry Fitzgerald portrays in the movie, "I Love a Soldier"—always stopping in traffic to do a friend a favor.

Bernard Rush, newsdealer at the corner, was the passenger. He doesn't know the motorman's name either, and couldn't identify him for the reporter who observed the incident. All Mr. Rush knows is that he is a kindly fellow, who is gentle for all the strength in his brawny hands. The fact is that he has never seen his benefactor, for Mr. Rush, you see, is blind.

Pause

Watching the lightning stabs of Allied forces toward the German border, it was easy for home-front folks to believe that Generals Patton, Dempsey, and Hodges would not be halted at the West Wall. The single-minded speed with which Allied patrols raced for the gates to Germany even hinted that they hoped to get through before the Nazis could close them.

They may have stuck a foot in a door here and there, but probably their main purpose was to block the escape hatches of Germans fleeing France. In any case, they have now paused to prepare for an assault in strength against the enemy's last bastion in the West. They must get their feet under them before taking this jump.

The West Wall is not, of course, any more a wall than the "Atlantic Wall" of which Berlin boasted so much before the Normandy landings. But the Rhine and the mountains paralleling it have for centuries constituted a formidable military barrier. A belt, 40 to 50 miles wide, of pillboxes and blockhouses built by Hitler in 1938 was supposed to have made a wall less elaborate but thicker than the Maginot Line.

For a year the Allies have been held up in Italy by a series of such fortifications. While the Germans have lost hundreds of thousands of men in France, their best troops have escaped. It is reasonable to expect them to fight as doggedly on their home soil as they have in Italy or Normandy. Yet experience in Italy and Normandy indicates that they can be blasted out even of hill country that has been fortified. It may also be possible to get around the end of the West Wall through the Netherlands. But the home front should not be surprised if time is required.

Bunyan's Recruit

What can offset the violent effects of world war on school children? Educators and parents and social service workers have discussed many differing approaches and programs. Reports of juvenile delinquency reach us from all sides. We are therefore particularly encouraged to find the instinct for truth and beauty still the norm of youth.

At Agassiz Village in Maine, summer camping ground of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, one of the counselors, called on to conduct a story hour, read the boys part of "The Pilgrim's Progress." Other counselors scoffed. Newsboys of Boston streets — popularly regarded as "toughies" — and the quaint English of the seventeenth century Puritan! Harry E. Burroughs encouraged the counselor to continue. A strong point in his treatment of the young street-traders has been the introduction of beauty into their lives, through music, art and good literature.

When the counselor, who is a theology student at Boston University, had finished reading, one of the more difficult lads in the group went to him and asked where he could borrow a copy of the book, so that he could learn more about Christian and Faithful and the other good characters, for he wanted to be like them.

This is only one of many instances, among this group, of beauty and culture displacing indifference and insubordination. They have been effective even in cases of boys with "repeater" court records and against many a background of sordid and broken homes.

New Scorched Earth Policy

A Wartime Shopping Expedition

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

The self-sufficiency of a family on the soil meets its immovable object every once in a while; so we take our list of errands and go "up to the city." Today was one of those days for going to the city, and it began with a seven-mile drive in the opposite direction—which could have been inauspicious, and could even have been prophetic, for going to the city with a list of errands these days is some sort of folly.

We had the big cordwood saw and the bolter saw neatly wedged in the back seat, so they would neither jingle nor tear the plush, and we had all the ration books packed in a satchel, and we had a bushel box of garden odds and ends for some apartment friends who were expected to feed us at noon. The chores were done, and we'd left the bushel of shell beans out for the Nathans to pick up, because Mr. Nathan

was going to be home that day and could help shell them for canning, and our lawn-mowing lambs were shut up because we can't trust two or three of the dogs around here.

Going to the city isn't as frequent an event as it used to be, and there has to be a last-minute recapitulation. As we stood with one foot on the running board, collectively, a weary man staggered into our yard and we saw it was Mr. Fournier. Mr. Fournier is a very lucky man. Mr. Fournier, just previous to the war, seems to have been stuck with a steam sawmill and a batch of horse-drawn logging vehicles. Just previous to the war these were a drug on the market, and Mr. Fournier was considered overstocked. But steam sawmills and horse-drawn jiggers need no gasoline, and Mr. Fournier has cut and sold some million and a half feet of boards in the past few months and at something like 6c a foot he can afford uncouth jibes at competitors who operate more modern equipment. Today, however, Mr. Fournier was unhorsed. His truck, used chiefly for carrying groceries to his lumber camp and conveying himself back and forth, had broken down and left him a half mile up our road, neither here nor there.

So we took him over to his mill, away over in by Balthazar Hanscomb's old place on the road that starts out for Litchfield but never gets there, and then we had to backtrack, and it was almost half-past eight before we got to the city at all.

We went first to the Lewiston Plate Glass Works, where Freddie was to put us in a new windshield, and he said he'd have to have two hours anyway—so that gave us a chance to look around for some dishpans. Dishpans seem not to rate highly in the list of wartime products, a situation which led us to observe that cleanliness is next to treason, and we got a certain kind of fun out of going into a destitute store and saying, "We want six dishpans."

Shopkeepers don't smile any more. They fix the customer, a word here used loosely and in a facetious sense, with a glassy stare and frequently say, "We can't get them any more," before the customer has opened his head. The sight of someone breezing in confidently and asking for six dishpans is evidently something like the shock that comes when a hired man comes down from a stuffy haymow in the heat of an August afternoon and plunges into a spring-fed pool. These poor hardware salesmen were minding their own business, making the best of what they had, and hearing "We want six dishpans" was more than they could comfortably take.

We wanted the six dishpans to invert over the posts of our new corncrib, for rat and mice baffles, and we also wanted a roll of fine-mesh chicken wire to further check the rodents. We never did get the pans, but we located some wire. Then we took the saws around to be filed and set, and went in and had an ice cream soda apiece. I really wanted a banana split, but I knew better.

But we did see a fruit store with bananas, so we went in and bought a hand. They are green enough so they ought to keep for Christmas, and the man wanted to know why I didn't bring him some apples. "How about ten or twenty bushels of Wealthies?" he said, acting as if his munificence and magnanimity were incomparable. I acted as if my independence and unconcern were even more so, and told him he had a fat chance. Apples go so fast this year we haven't had any for ourselves yet. The man made out he was mad, but he knows how I feel about storekeepers and he knows I'm right. A farmer can't do business with them very well, and it's seldom the farmer's fault. The best way is to find other outlets until retailers are willing to pay at least half as much as the farmers ask.

Then we bought a pair of shoes for the lad, after which we tried to find some underwear for him, and by the time we tramped around and found the underwear the shoes were worn out. One storekeeper said he assumed the WPB was planning to have a mild winter, the way clothing was coming through.

Anyway, we wandered around and had a good time, and got the windshield fixed and the saws filed, and we didn't spend much, and except for the shoes and the underwear we found our list of errands was just as big when we got home as it had been when we started. The day would have been almost a total loss if Mr. Fournier hadn't contributed a dollar for the accommodation. We weren't going to charge him anything, but he insisted. We might have known, because when he gave it to the lad he said, "You might as well have it, son—it'll last a long time if you try to spend it today."

Mirror of World Opinion

Negro Educator Speaks

As so much is being said within and without about the race problem in the South, and as I was born and reared in the South, and being a colored man, I feel justified in expressing my views about the race problem as I see it.

In my travels in Arkansas and the South, I am convinced that the race problem is not so acute as many would have it.

I am opposed to anyone, colored or white, of North or South, at all times exposing the bad side of and neglecting to say anything about the brighter side of race relationship. I do not believe the welfare of the two races should be left in the hands of the radicals.

After all is said and done, until the Southern white people and the Southern Negro people seek to adjust their misunderstandings and solve their own problems, our relationship will not be what it should be. I do not believe people living two or three thousand miles away are in a position to solve local problems as we ourselves are.

Whether we believe, or whether we like it, statistics will prove that the colored people of the South own more property, operate more business, own more farms, and have built more institutions than those of any section of the United States.

Let us all say more about the better and more substantial contributions that both of us have contributed to our beloved South and it will do much to help solve our race problem. — FLOYD BROWN, President, Fargo Agricultural School, Fargo, Ark., in a letter to the *Arkansas Democrat*, Little Rock.

A Long or Short War With Japan?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

With the defeat of Germany assured, and in turn assuring the ability of the Allies to shift their major effort to the Far East, one central question now dominates the problem of the approach to Japan's defeat. Is it better to spend time, or lives and treasure?

The issue is just as bald and direct as that. And we have the choice as we did not when the defeat of Germany was being planned. Shortness of time was an essential in breaking Germany and thereby breaking the real threat of the Axis. There was no such choice at Quebec or Teheran. To spend time in the past would not have saved lives. It would have cost more lives and would have jeopardized the certainty of victory. For time was what a going Axis needed most to dig in and consolidate its position.

But with Germany out of the war, the problem changes drastically. Barring some incredible blunder, Japan is defeated, potentially, now. Time is of no advantage to Japan from this moment on. The only element of urgency in the Far Eastern war is China. The pressure on that battered and nearly exhausted ally must be relieved at the earliest possible moment.

Plans for doing that are, of course, complete and firm. And relief is on the way. It will come in the form of an enormous increase in traffic "over the hump" and by way of the old Burma Road. The rains in Burma will end sometime in October. With their ending, it will be possible to reorganize the whole air-transport system on the basis of Myitkyina as the fuel and freight head. And the old hope of amphibious landings at the mouths of the Burma rivers is blossoming again. The back door to China should be open wider than it ever was before by the end of the next dry season.

* * *

And the next American move in the Pacific is a wide-open secret, advertised by the pattern of Allied bombs. We are going back to the Philippines—soon. From the Philippines, Japan's entire Malaysian empire can and will be cut off and the road will be open for landings on the lightly held Chinese southern coast. That will reopen an important side door to China.

But beyond that, what do we do?

The problem arises from our relative strengths and weaknesses. At sea and in the air, Japan is now hopelessly outclassed. On land, Japan is still a major military power. A quick victory would require coming to grips on land with the Japanese army. A sure victory can be obtained by the naval strangulation of Japan, coupled with steady air pressure on Japan's industrial system at home. But that would, so far as can be anticipated, be a slow victory—it might, in fact, mean as much as two more years. It would, presumably, be much less costly in human life. It would also mean a longer protraction of the war than public opinion in America or most other Allied countries contemplates.

Which shall it be?

* * *

It's a choice between longer, although milder, privations on the home front, with more gradual reconversion as compensation, and harder battles on the war front. Shall we slug in quickly with all we have and get it over regardless of the cost, or shall we take our time and let Japan's war machine come to a gradual creaking halt through shortages of oil, food, shipping, guns, and ammunition?

It is probably the most difficult choice our war leaders have faced. They wish there were some way of putting it up to the American people, who should make the decision.

One thing could happen to avert the necessity of the choice. If, as soon as Germany is finished, Russia enters the war against Japan, then it will be possible in theory to have both the quick and the reasonably economical victory. For a Japan which cannot hold its own against American sea and air power could not survive at all if the weight of Russia were added in the scales. For Russia's land power in Siberia would open the way for the close-range air attack which is the prime ingredient in an early victory.

Our Readers Say—

Platform Criticism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Constructive criticism is a privilege which the American people and the American press still enjoy. It seems to me that pointing out the defects in the Republican platform can hardly be called advocating even by implication a fourth term for Mr. Roosevelt.

Many of us who feel a change in Administration is needed had hoped to see a program outlined by the Republicans which would show they were ready to meet the challenge presented by complex internal and international difficulties. We wanted a united party behind a clear-cut stand on gradual reduction of trade barriers, our leadership in postwar collaboration for world peace, labor control, and curbs on inflation. I think that disappointment over the vague platform adopted is justified.

The fact that there is still time to remedy the major defects and for the Republicans to show the American people just where they do stand makes an intelligent analysis of these defects highly important. It may mean one of the most important steps toward insuring a more definite stand by the Republicans—and a subsequent victory over a fourth term.

(Mrs.) BARBARA K. KOEHLER

Petersburg, Va.

"Not the Man for the Hour"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the last campaign I supported Mr. Willkie, but I, and everyone I know, feel he let us down after the last election on domestic issues, giving his whole attention to "one world" when there was such a crying need to correct many abuses in our domestic situation.

From the action of the people at the primaries who failed to support Mr. Willkie, it was quite evident the country felt he was not the one for the hour, while they did indicate they thought Mr. Dewey was the right one.

MARJORIE MACSMITH

Miami, Fla.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Fascism at Home

The Bookshelf

One of democracy's most dangerous enemies will not be crushed with the smashing of Axis armies. Henry Hoke's book BLACK MAIL (New York: Reader's Book Service, Inc. $1), describes, with no soft pedal, the insidious propaganda campaign launched in the United States prior to Pearl Harbor and still going on despite imprisonment of some of its leaders and indictments on charges of sedition against others.

The author, who has been active in direct-mail advertising for 20 years, accidentally discovered in 1939 that this modern American selling tool had been adopted by enemies of democracy to spread disruption throughout the United States.

Most of Mr. Hoke's time for the next five years was spent in tracing the pattern of propaganda which is so clearly set forth in the book. Much of the content is not new, since it deals with matters which have already made headlines in the Nation's press. But the book brings these matters together in a way that makes the pattern of disruption plain.

Here is recorded the explicit account of how the congressional franking privilege was used by members of the United States Senate and House, among them Senators Burton K. Wheeler, Gerald P. Nye, Robert A. Taft, Rush D. Holt, and Representatives Hamilton Fish, Clare E. Hoffman, Dewey Short, George Holden Tinkham, James C. Oliver, and Stephen Day.

Here also are drawn in lucid lines the course of Nazi printed propaganda from the time of its arrival in the United States to its distribution by paid agents in this country with the assistance of the franking privilege.

Here, too, is the "Dishonor Roll" of anti-democratic sheets, which are still being circulated in this country favoring a negotiated peace, and preaching anti-Semitism, anti-war regulations, anti-Negro, and anti-British doctrines.

This book will help its readers to recognize enemy propaganda and to distinguish between truth, normal dispute, intolerant prejudice, and planned disruption. Certainly such an awareness is needed if democracy's victories on the fields of battle are to be worth the sacrifice.

J. B.

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